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annual health report



66

1966

BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE

(Mayor - Councillor John Arthur Sturman J.P.)

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman - Councillor O. Duffelen

Vice Chairman - Councillor J.P. Beverley

Alderman Mrs. A. Eyre
Alderman H. Spencer
Alderman Mrs. V. Wilmshurst
Councillor Mrs. J.M. Abey
Councillor C. Clark
Councillor Mrs. M.S. Clay
Councillor Mrs. A. Cropper
Councillor L. Foster
Councillor L. Hornsby, J.P.
Councillor Mrs. B.P. Martin
Councillor C. Nottingham
Councillor T.K. Parkinson
Councillor G.R. Spence

Co-opted Member - Dr. Foxton

Health Sub-Committee

Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Alderman Spencer
and Mrs. Wilmshurst, Councillors Mrs. Cropper,
Foster, Nottingham and Parkinson.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Telephone No.
3463 (Exchange)

Comforts Avenue
Scunthorpe, L.

Medical Officer of Health and Medical Referee to the Borough Crematorium
S. CHILDS, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. AND H., D.P.A.
(Home Telephone No. 3867)

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Medical Referee to the
Borough Crematorium -

DR. N.D. PATON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. AND H.
(Home Telephone No. 2927)

Chief Public Health Inspector -

GEORGE O. ALLEN, M.A.P.H.I., A.M. Inst. P.C., Cert Meat Insp.
(Home Telephone No. 5685)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector -

LEONARD J. HOWSON, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert Meat Insp.

Public Health Inspectors - Establishment 4)

DONALD B. WHITE, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Meat Insp.
JOHN F. ROBINSON, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Meat Insp.
KENNETH ARTIST, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Meat Insp.
JOHN H. FREEAR (Promoted 1.7.65.) DIP. P.H.I. (Resigned 28.2.66.)

Pupil Public Health Inspectors (Establishment 2)

MICHAEL BUTLER
ALAN STEWART REED
JOHN ELVIN (Commenced 14.4.66.)

Cleansing Depot Senior Staff

ERIC TILTMAN
HARRY MUMBY
A. EDWARD BURTON
ROBERT SYKES
ALAN CHAMBERLAIN

75 Workmen

Infectious Diseases Nurse

MRS. M. FORD, S.R.N., R.F.N. (Home Telephone No. 4639)

Public Convenience Attendants -

12 Whole-time
4 Part-time

Chief Clerk

ALLAN SYLVESTER, A.R.S.H. (Home Telephone No. Burton 248)

Senior Administrative Assistant

ARTHUR G. SIMPSON

Senior Male Clerk

PETER MURPHY D.P.A. (Resigned 30.10.66.)
MAURICE JONES (Commenced 1.12.66.)

Clerical Officer

JOHN COPE (Resigned 20.11.66.)

Clerks

MRS. PAMELA KNIGHT
MRS. CHRISTINE BRATTEN
MRS. JOAN ARTIST
MRS. NANCY GRINELL
MISS. VALERIE RIPPON (Commenced 17.1.66.)
MISS. PAMELA FRITICHLEY (Commenced 3.2.66.) (Resigned 21.8.66.)
MRS. MINNIE HARRISON (Commenced Full-Time 1.7.66.)
MRS. DORIS BROCKLESBY (Commenced 21.11.66.)
MISS. RUTH BOOTHBY (Commenced 19.7.66.)
MRS. MARY BOSANQUET (Resigned 2.1.66.)
MISS. HAZEL COLEMAN
MRS. MARGARET HARWOOD (Resigned 29.11.66.)
MRS. PEARL MILNER
MRS. DOREEN SPENCER (Transferred to Dental Section 30.6.66.)
MRS. KATHERINE WEST
MRS. MOYA HARRIS (Commenced 1.8.66.)
MRS. CAROL VESSEY (Commenced 8.8.66.)
MISS. IRENE WALTON (Transferred to Smoke Control, 30.6.66.)

Smoke Control Assistants -

MRS. MARGARET STOTT
WILLIAM GILLIETT (Resigned 13.5.66.)
MISS. IRENE WALTON (Promoted 1.7.66.)

MORTUARY ASSISTANT

CHARLES BURTON

Assistant Medical Officers of Health -

Dr. J.M.M. O'REGAN L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I.
Dr. N.M. LAING, L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I.

Area Dental Officers -

MRS. M. CLAYTON, L.D.S., B.D.S.
MR. J.L. TRAYNOR, L.D.S., B.Ch.D. (Commenced 23.5.66.)

Dental Auxiliary

MISS. J.A. SCHOON (Resigned 25.8.66.)
MISS. A.L. ROBINSON (Commenced 1.8.66.)
MISS. P.A. MASON (Commenced 5.9.66.)

Dental Surgery Assistants -

MISS. F. GARDNER
MRS. S. ALLINSON (Commenced Full-time 23.5.66.)
MRS. A.M. WILLIAMSON (Resigned 7.7.66.)
MRS. D. SPENCER (Internal Transfer 1.7.66.)
MISS. M. BLENDALL (Commenced 28.7.66.)
MRS. R.A. HUBBARD (Commenced 11.10.66.)

Health Visitors (Establishment Whole-time 16)

MISS. M. BLACKBOURN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Group Adviser
MISS. N. PARRISH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Group Adviser
MRS. H. SHARPLES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
MISS. F.B. GISSEL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
MISS. F.O. PEARSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Commenced Part-time 24.1.66.)
MISS. W. DAVIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Commenced 17.7.66.)
MRS. R. MURPHY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Resigned 2.10.66.)

Superintendent Nursing Officer

MRS. G.F. O'REILLY, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., Q.N.
(Home Telephone No. Bottesford 661)

Midwives (Establishment 10)

Telephone No.

MRS. K. BEDELLS S.C.M.	3767
MRS. M. BEVERLEY S.C.M., S.R.N.	Bottesford 694
MISS. B. CARTER S.C.M.	2485
MRS. M. CODDINGTON S.R.N., S.C.M.	Bottesford 327
MRS. F. DENNY S.C.M.	4465
MRS. C.W. WOOLEN S.C.M. (Commenced 10.1.66.)	Bottesford 585
MRS. R.H. GREEN S.C.M.	61772
MISS. E. POTTER S.R.N., S.C.M.	4942
MRS. V.E. RUSLING S.C.M. (Resigned 30.9.66.)	61361
MISS. E. SWINNEY S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (Resigned 31.5.66.)	Bottesford 548

Midwives - (Establishment 10) - Cont. -

MRS. J. O'NEILL S.R.N., S.C.M., (Commenced 1.11.66.)	4321
MISS. M. FOWLER, S.C.M. (Commenced 4.7.66.)	3757

District Nurses (Establishment 15)

Telephone No.

MRS. B. HAWKE S.E.N.	4954
MRS. P.A. HOUGHTON S.R.N. (Commenced 1.2.66)	4154
MRS. P. HOWELLS S.R.N. (Commenced Part-time 1.8.66.)	
MRS. E. LAMBERT S.E.N. (Resigned 17.11.66.)	4346
MRS. A.J. LYONS S.R.N.	61069
MRS. P. LYONS, S.E.N.	Bottesford 243
MRS. J. MARPER S.R.N.	Scawby 378
MRS. B. PEART, S.R.N., Q.N.	4081
MRS. F. REVELL S.E.N., (Trans. to Clinic Nurse 3.11.66.)	5203
MRS. K. RISPIN S.R.N., Q.N.	3706
MRS. M. STANILAND S.R.N.	5107
MRS. P. STUBBINS, S.R.N.	4380
MRS. P.M. OATES S.R.N.	2750
MRS. J. WOAD S.R.N., Q.N.	5672
MRS. J. MELNYK S.R.N., Q.N.	Bottesford 625
MRS. E. KIDDLE S.R.N., Q.N.	61730
MRS. S. DOWSON, S.C.M., (Part-time)	61403
MRS. M.J. ELLIS S.R.N. (Trans: from Clinic Nurse 1.12.66.)	3626

Bathing Auxiliaries

MRS. D. HAVERCROFT (Commenced 25.7.66.)	
MRS. B. MORLEY	2251
MRS. O. PORTER	
MRS. M. WILLIAMS (Commenced 25.7.66.)	

Clinic Nurses

MISS. G. ROBERTS, S.R.N. (Resigned 9.1.66)	
MRS. K.I. McCOURT, S.R.N. (Part-time)	
MISS. C. JESSOP S.R.N. (Commenced 1.2.66.) (Trans. to H.V. Training Course 16.9.66.)	
MISS. J. ABBOTT S.R.N. (Commenced 12.9.66.) (Trans. to H.V. Training Course 2.10.66.)	
MRS. M.J. ELLIS S.R.N. (Temporary) (Commenced 3.10.66.) (Transferred to District Nurse 1.12.66.)	
MRS. S. CHAKRABARTI S.R.N. (Part-time) (Commenced 18.7.66.)	
MISS. J. CURTIS, S.R.N. (Commenced 1.9.66.)	
MRS. E.E.F. HEELIS S.R.N. (Temporary) Commenced 10.10.66.)	
MRS. G. SUTHERLAND S.R.N.) (Commenced 13.6.66.) (Transferred to H.V. Training Course 18.9.66.)	

Chiropodists

JAMES GARDNER, L.CH.
 CHARLES WHITTAKER, L.CH. S.R.CH.
 GEORGE McALLISTER, L.CH. S.R.CH.

Physiotherapist

One Vacancy (Part-time)

Social Worker/Home Teacher for the Blind

KENNETH H. SMITH

Social Worker for the Physically Handicapped

MISS. M.E. GRINDELL

Craft Instructor

BRIAN SERGEANT (Commenced 12.12.66.)

Home Help Organiser

MRS. H. LAVERICK (Home Telephone No. 5535)

Home Helps

95

Mental Welfare Officers

EDWARD ARMSTRONG

THOMAS B. BATTEN

MISS. JOY.E.MINNIS

Welfare Foods Clerk

MRS. J. SAXTON (Part-time)

School Nurse

MRS. M. WILLSMORE, S.R.N.

Audiometrician

MRS. M.M. O'HARA (Part-time)

Clinic Clerks

MISS. M. BURFORD

MRS. M. SIDDALL (Part-time) (Commenced Full-time 18.7.66.)

Vaccination Assistant

MRS. W.J. LOWE (Part-time) (Commenced 2.5.66.)

F O R E W A R D

1966 ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

To the
CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

The year 1966 has passed smoothly as usual so far as the Health and Welfare Services of the Borough are concerned. As usual a few new records have been made. The population of the Borough is the highest ever recorded and the total number of deaths from cancer has reached a new peak of 121.

This year the cover of the report shows two pictures divided by a graph. The graph is the annual number of deaths from cancer showing the steady increase over the past twenty years or so and the two pictures show two new projects started during the year. The top picture shows the new Riddings Clinic which was opened in October. The Clinic has been very popular since it opened but clinics should be one of the first amenities to be built in a new housing area instead of being one of the last as has been the case of every new clinic built in the town so far. It was hoped to be able to plan and build a new clinic at Westcliff before the new houses were fully occupied but the whole concept has received so many setbacks that it is unlikely that the new target date of 1969 for the building of this clinic will in fact be achieved. Meanwhile all the residents of Westcliff who numerically outnumber such places as Brigg, or Crowle or Winterton or Barton must put up with services given from a small Council flat while the County Council spends money elsewhere.

The second picture shows the new emergency bell alarm scheme which was also started during the year. For some time the department has been considering the problem of old people living alone or of an aged couple who would like an easy way of calling for help if an accident or emergency overwhelmed them. The scheme evolved for Scunthorpe is a variation of a similar scheme already running in Exeter and consists of a very simple bell and flashing light apparatus worked from a battery and completely mobile. The scheme was introduced after it had received the approval of all the old folks associations in the town. The Scunthorpe Branch of the Lions Club adopted the scheme with enthusiasm and met the initial cost of the first 150 of the appliances. The Police also co-operated wholeheartedly and are given details of the houses and persons which have the apparatus so that they can keep a special watch. The result is that many old people are now much more contented that they will receive help in an emergency. A few emergencies did occur and the bells were found to be very efficient in attracting attention quickly.

The smear test for the detection of early cancer of the cervix is now a practical procedure and the Borough was one of the first among the authorities to approve the starting of this service. The first clinic was started in January and was immediately so popular that a waiting list of several months persisted throughout the year.

The clinic was soon extended to include urine tests and examination for cancer of the breast and so became a modified screening clinic. The examination of cervical smears is a slow and painstaking procedure and puts a considerable strain on the hospital pathology department which does it and the fact that the local hospital soon extended its service and allowed the number of clinic sessions to be increased to four a week merits due thanks and appreciation.

Co-operation with General Practitioners has been increasing and the larger group practices are being given the services of a midwife at ante-natal clinics. It is hoped to extend this service further but it should be appreciated that such extensions require more nurses and the number of midwives cannot be reduced at the same time as G.P. co-operation is increased. The new Geriatric Visitors scheme is another extension of co-operation with doctors which is proving successful. In this scheme fully qualified nurses are attached to family doctor practices and work with the doctors in visiting aged persons on the doctors list. The Doctor sees the visitor frequently and allocates her her cases. She in turn visits the aged person and reports back to the doctor thus saving his time. She also passes on requests for such services as home help, chiropody, meals-on-wheels or welfare services to the appropriate officer in the department. It is unfortunate that shortage of Health Visitors has prevented the scheme for allocating these valuable workers to individual practices from being continued at the moment, but the scheme will be continued as soon as staffing permits.

The District Nursing Service has been improved by contacting the Marie Curie Foundation and joining its scheme for helping suitable cases over and above the help the department can give. This excellent scheme which is a model of administrative efficiency has given invaluable help in several instances in the Borough.

The proposal to establish an essential laundry service within the Borough has received further consideration during the year and further ways and means have been considered but as yet no decisions have been made. The Home Help Service continues to develop and this year broke new grounds by recruiting two male home helpers for the first time.

The Burghley Road Junior Training Centre is due to revert to the Borough control under the delegation scheme but the County Clerk has questioned the legality of such a transfer and refused to hand it over. The Borough has decided to seek further legal advice before taking the matter to the Ministry as an item of dispute. The voluntary special care unit organised and run by the Scunthorpe Branch of the British Legion and the similar voluntary unit run by the parents of Handicapped Children's Society locally, one or two days a week, have served their purpose and proved to the County Council that a special care unit was required. As a result a special care unit was opened in July at the Burghley Road Centre and the British Legion Unit was closed down. It is unfortunate that the Lindsey County Council which planned and built the unit refused to be advised and built the unit for twelve children when the Borough figures showed that a unit for twenty-four children was required.

However, while half a loaf is better than no bread, the Parents of Handicapped Children Society has had to continue to run its voluntary Mencap Special Care Unit for the children not admitted to the unit. The work done by these voluntary bodies in shouldering the burden and handling the problem and finally forcing the County to admit that the problem existed and should be tackled is unlikely ever to attract the publicity, thanks, and public appreciation it has so worthily earned.

The extensions to the local hospital were opened in July. These extensions add a few much needed beds to the local resources but will do nothing to help the shortage of paediatric, geriatric and psychiatric beds locally. This shortage must be considered in conjunction with the lack of improvement in the local infant mortality figures which has persisted for the last ten years or so. A report for the Humberside in October, drew attention to the high infant mortality rate in the Borough and this will be reported on next year.

Health Education is receiving more attention and the Borough has approved the appointment of a Health Education Officer in the department. This vacancy was, however, not filled because of the financial aspects of the situation.

S. CHILDS

Medical Officer of Health.

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REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE

LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1881

IN THE

STATE OF NEW YORK

ALBANY:

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STATISTICAL INFORMATION

STATISTICS SUMMARISED FOR 1966

Area of the Borough	7,895 acres.
Population (Mid-1965. Registrar General's estimate)	70,180
Population increase	800
Number of Inhabited Houses (December 1965 rate books)	22,048
Density of Population per acre.	8.99
Rateable Value	£5,410.633
Product of a Penny Rate	£21,969

Live Births:-

Number (a) Legitimate. M. 615 F. 574	
(b) Illegitimate M. 81 F. 61	1,331
Rate per 1,000 population	18.75
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births.	10.67

Still Births:-

Number (a) Legitimate M. 11 F. 16	
(b) Illegitimate M. 1 F. 1	29
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	21.32
Total Live and Stillbirths	1,360

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	
M. 21 F. 17	30

Infant Mortality Rates:-

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	22.54
Legitimate " per 1,000 legitimate live births	21.87
Illegitimate " per 1,000 illegitimate live births	28.17

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	14.27
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Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	13.52
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Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.	34.56
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Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	-

Numbers Registered as unemployed at the Scunthorpe Exchange

The following table gives the monthly average figure of the number of unemployed registered.

	<u>MEN</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
January	408	189	597
February	591	324	915
March	518	333	851
April	455	285	740
May	383	342	725
June	348	162	510
July	338	182	520
August	376	358	734
September	408	241	649
October	398	173	571
November	689	229	918
December	799	320	1119
		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>8,849</u>

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE - NEW CLAIMS

Monthly Totals

January	1,834
February	3,254
March	2,355
April	1,365
May	1,027
June	1,025
July	1,082
August	1,207
September	1,120
October	1,888
November	1,780
December	1,586

VENEREAL DISEASES

The following table shows the number of persons residing in Scunthorpe who attended the clinic during 1966.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Syphilis (early)	-	-	-
Syphilis (latent)	1	-	1
Syphilis (congenital)	-	-	-
Gonorrhoea	26	6	32
Other Conditions	56	19	75
<hr/>			
Total	83	25	108
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WOODLANDS CREMATORIUM 1966

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cremation of people formerly resident in the Borough	202	144	346
Cremation of people formerly non-resident in the Borough	<u>243</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>392</u>
	445	293	738
	—	—	—

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The Borough owns and maintains a public mortuary sited adjacent to the Police Station and Courts. 115 bodies were received during the year and 109 post-mortem examinations were performed.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Area in Acres	Density (persons per acre)	No. of inhabited houses	Births		Deaths		At all ages		Notified Infectious Disease	Notifications of Tuberculosis	Deaths from Cancer	Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 population
					Number	Rate per 1,000 population	Number	Rate per 1,000	Live Births	Rate per 1,000				
1921	27,790	7,961	3.49	5,531	906	32.60	77	86.00	308	11.00	391	79	18	1,647
1926	32,820	7,961	4.12	6,457	678	20.60	31	45.00	268	8.20	509	81	30	914
1931	33,990	7,895	4.30	7,548	616	18.10	51	83.00	349	10.20	431	65	34	1,000
1936	38,740	7,895	4.90	9,970	712	18.30	40	56.10	360	9.20	377	83	37	959
1941	45,840	7,895	5.80	12,450	855	18.65	37	43.07	408	8.90	1,082	59	44	959
1946	48,960	7,895	6.20	12,558	1,009	20.60	30	29.73	424	8.66	825	77	70	1,429
1951	54,030	7,895	6.84	15,081	1,030	19.06	28	27.18	474	8.77	2,054	49	61	1,129
1952	54,930	7,895	6.97	15,516	1,038	18.91	37	35.61	422	7.68	841	40	80	1,456
1953	55,850	7,895	7.07	16,183	1,060	18.98	23	21.69	484	8.66	905	44	85	1,522
1954	56,520	7,895	7.16	16,777	1,042	18.43	23	22.10	543	8.89	777	43	92	1,627
1955	57,440	7,895	7.27	17,390	997	17.36	33	33.09	468	8.15	1,891	40	87	1,514
1956	58,760	7,895	7.44	17,999	1,093	18.60	29	26.53	496	8.44	1,215	28	70	1,191
1957	59,490	7,895	7.54	18,384	1,154	19.39	28	24.26	517	8.69	769	34	100	1,681
1958	60,700	7,895	7.69	18,783	1,164	19.18	30	25.77	554	9.13	1,635	32	107	1,763
1959	61,840	7,895	7.83	19,208	1,236	19.99	32	25.89	517	8.36	550	22	96	1,552
1960	63,090	7,895	7.99	19,739	1,288	20.42	28	21.74	545	8.64	441	19	101	1,600
1961	66,790	7,895	8.46	20,153	1,351	20.23	38	28.13	591	8.85	1,391	16	102	1,527
1962	68,130	7,895	8.63	20,450	1,445	21.21	37	25.61	570	8.37	447	23	95	1,394
1963	68,890	7,895	8.73	20,899	1,368	19.86	35	25.58	592	8.59	1,570	21	112	1,622
1964	69,600	7,895	8.82	21,082	1,463	21.02	33	22.56	572	8.22	833	19	115	1,652
1965	70,180	7,895	8.89	21,559	1,360	19.38	38	27.94	624	8.89	1,407	21	113	1,610
1966	70,980	7,895	8.99	22,048	1,331	18.75	30	22.54	610	8.59	1,572	15	121	1,70

POPULATION OF THE BOROUGH

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population of the Borough was 70,980, an increase of 800 over the mid-year population in 1965. As the natural increase, the excess of births over deaths during the year, was only 721, it is clear that the Registrar General considers that there was, on balance, a small gain this year, from the movements of migrants in and out of the Borough. This reverses the trend of the last three years, during which period it has been considered that there has been each year a migratory loss.

The Standardised Birth Rate, which is the number of children that would be born in Scunthorpe for every thousand inhabitants if the population in Scunthorpe was a typical cross-section of the population of the country, was 18.19, compared with 17.7 for the whole country. As Scunthorpe actually contains a higher than average population of women in the younger and more fertile age groups, the actual or recorded birth rate was 18.75 live births for every thousand of the population.

A feature which appears to deserve some comment is the way in which illegitimate births have formed a steadily increasing proportion of total live births in recent years. The proportion has doubled since 1961, when 4.96% of all live births were illegitimate. In 1962 6.85%, in 1963 7.75%, in 1964 8.77%, in 1965 9.12% and in 1966 10.67% of live births in Scunthorpe were illegitimate.

The subject has not previously required mention in a health report, as the Infantile Mortality Rate for illegitimate infants has usually been below that of legitimate infants. This has been an unusual fact, very difficult to explain, as on a national scale the illegitimate infant mortality rate is always higher than the legitimate I.M.R. This year, however, the illegitimate I.M.R. for Scunthorpe, (28.17 per 1,000 live births) is above the legitimate I.M.R. (21.87) per 1,000 live births, and would appear to play a small part in raising the combined I.M.R. to the unsatisfactory figure of 22.54, as compared with 18.9 for the country as a whole. It thus behoves me to deplore, on health grounds, the rising illegitimacy rate in Scunthorpe and to recommend to the Borough that every effort be made to assist the efforts of the various agencies which, from moral motives, attempt, by education and social work with young women and teenage girls, to lower the incidence of extra-marital pregnancy.

BIRTHS IN THE BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE

Year	Total Births	Recorded Birth Rate	'Registrar-General's Comparability Factor	Standardised Birth Rate	Rate per 1,000 (England and Wales)
1956	1,093	18.60	0.94	17.48	15.7
1957	1,154	19.39	0.93	18.04	16.1
1958	1,164	19.18	0.93	17.84	16.4
1959	1,236	19.99	0.93	18.59	16.5
1960	1,288	20.42	0.93	18.99	17.1
1961	1,351	20.23	0.91	18.41	17.4
1962	1,445	21.21	0.91	19.30	18.0
1963	1,368	19.68	0.97	19.23	18.2
1964	1,463	21.02	0.97	20.39	18.4
1965	1,360	19.38	0.97	18.8	18.0
1966	1,331	18.75	0.97	18.19	17.7

Year	Population	Increase of Population over previous year.	No. of live births	No. of deaths	Natural increase (births -deaths)	Migratory increase.
1921	27,790	-	-	-	-	-
1922	28,530	740	729	278	451	289
1923	29,420	890	725	293	432	458
1924	30,970	1,550	786	324	462	1,088
1925	31,430	460	743	274	469	-9
1926	32,820	1,390	678	268	410	980
1927	33,050	230	606	321	285	-55
1928	31,660	-1,390	648	238	410	-1,800
1929	31,880	220	651	350	301	-81
1930	31,880	0	732	327	405	-405
1931	33,990	2,110	616	349	267	1,843
1932	34,190	200	591	325	266	-66
1933	34,590	400	553	359	194	206
1934	35,710	1,120	591	320	271	849
1935	37,710	2,000	750	340	410	1,590
1936	38,740	1,030	712	360	352	678
1937	40,270	1,530	812	394	418	1,112
1938	42,000	1,730	853	404	449	1,281
1939	43,940	1,940	923	388	535	1,405
1940	45,680	1,740	980	437	471	1,269
1941	45,840	160	855	408	447	-287
1942	44,990	-850	882	391	491	-1,341
1943	44,830	-160	970	389	581	-741
1944	45,750	920	1,098	395	703	217
1945	46,010	260	968	404	564	-304
1946	48,960	2,950	1,009	424	585	2,365
1947	50,220	1,260	1,163	415	748	512
1948	51,100	880	1,088	431	657	223
1949	52,030	930	1,022	445	577	353
1950	54,090	2,060	1,008	444	564	1,496
1951	54,030	-60	1,030	474	556	-616
1952	54,930	900	1,039	422	617	283
1953	55,850	920	1,060	484	576	344
1954	56,520	670	1,042	543	499	171
1955	57,440	920	997	468	529	391
1956	58,760	1,320	1,093	496	597	723
1957	59,490	730	1,154	517	637	93
1958	60,700	1,210	1,164	554	610	600
1959	61,840	1,140	1,236	517	719	421
1960	63,090	1,250	1,288	545	743	507
1961	66,790	3,700	1,351	591	760	2,940
1962	68,130	1,340	1,445	570	875	465
1963	68,890	760	1,368	592	776	-16
1964	69,600	710	1,463	572	891	-181
1965	70,180	580	1,360	624	736	-156
1966	70,980	800	1,331	610	721	+ 79

DEATHS 1966

610 deaths occurred in Scunthorpe this year, giving a standardised death rate of 12.8 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants. The usual preponderance of male deaths was evident, 343 male deaths to 267 female. The proportion of male deaths, 56.2%, was, however, slightly lower than last year, when it was 58% of the total.

Once again, coronary disease, or angina, was the major cause of deaths in both men and women, accounting for 19.2% of the male deaths and 15.3% of female deaths. The next most important mode of death, in both male and female, was vascular lesions of the nervous system, which was the reported cause in 16% of the male deaths and 15% of the female deaths.

If the Registrar General's causes are grouped into categories, the usual order of importance is maintained, with heart disease causing 182 deaths, cancer causing 121, cerebro-vascular disease causing 95, chest disease 67, and accidents 28.

There were three suicides and one homicide in Scunthorpe in 1966. The oldest Scunthorpean to die was aged 96. The death of this lady was the only one in the age group 95 and over.

The greatest number of male deaths took place during the decade from 65 to 74, when 99 died. The greatest number of female deaths took place in the decade from 75 to 84, when 74 died.

The contrast between males and females in their respective life expectancy becomes noticeable and significant in the decade from 55 to 64. 76 male deaths, or 22% of the total male deaths, took place during this period, but only 31 female deaths, or 12% of the total female deaths, occurred at this stage. 57% of the males dying in 1966 had reached 'retiring age' before they died, but 67% of the females who died were 65 or over at the time of death. 28.6% of the men were 75 or over at the time of death, but 40% of the women were. If 85 years old is taken as 'ripe old age', 13% of the women who died in Scunthorpe in 1966 had attained it, but only 7% of the men.

DEATHS IN THE BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE

Year	Total Deaths	Recorded Death Rate	Registrar- General's Compara- bility Factor	Standard- ised Death Rate	Rate per 1,000. (England and Wales)
1955	468	8.15	1.36	11.08	11.7
1956	496	8.44	1.48	12.49	11.7
1957	517	8.69	1.49	12.95	11.5
1958	554	9.13	1.49	13.60	11.7
1959	517	8.36	1.49	12.46	11.6
1960	545	8.64	1.49	12.87	11.5
1961	591	8.85	1.56	13.81	12.0
1962	570	8.37	1.56	13.06	11.9
1963	592	8.59	1.51	12.97	12.2
1964	572	8.22	1.51	12.41	11.3
1965	624	8.89	1.48	13.16	11.5
1966	610	8.59	1.49	12.8	11.7

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S FIGURES FOR CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1966

<u>Cause No.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	1	1	2
3. Syphilitic Disease	1		1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Disease	1	-	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	10	6	16
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	20	5	25
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	1	8	9
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus		4	4
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	41	26	67
15. Leukemia, Aleukemia	4	2	6
16. Diabetes	2	2	4
17. Vascular Lesions of Central Nervous System	55	40	95
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	66	41	107
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	4	3	7
20. Other Heart Disease	34	34	68
21. Other Circulatory Disease	7	18	25
22. Influenza	2	4	6
23. Pneumonia	14	8	22
24. Bronchitis	27	5	32
25. Other Disease of Respiratory System	2	5	7
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	1	3
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	3	3	6
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	1	5
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	1	4	5
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	23	31	54
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	7	3	10
34. All other Accidents	9	9	18
35. Suicide	1	2	3
36. Homicide and Operations of War	1	-	1
<hr/>			
Total all Causes	343	267	610
<hr/>			

INFANT DEATHS

During 1966, thirty infants in Scunthorpe died before their first birthday, fourteen boys and sixteen girls. The infant mortality rate for the year was 22.54, of which it can only be said that, though it is the lowest since 1960, and the fourth lowest in the history of the Borough, it is still considerably higher than that of England and Wales, 18.9, and it is very difficult to think why this should be.

Prematurity was the sole cause of death in fourteen of the eighteen babies who died in their first week of life, and was a contributory cause in the other four. All the children, in fact, who died in the first four weeks and who make up the neo-natal mortality, were premature. When it is considered that seventeen of the twenty-nine still births were also premature, it will be appreciated that the best hope of lowering the neo-natal and perinatal mortality is in action designed to bring expectant mothers closer to term before parturition. The standards of ante-natal care must be made even more stringent, and mothers-to-be must be persuaded to take even better care of themselves and their unborn children than they have in the past.

Of the four children whose birth weight was below 2lbs 3ozs, all died. Of the eleven whose birth weight was between 2lbs 3ozs and 3lbs 4 ozs, six died, or more than half. Of the twenty-four children where birth weight was between 3lbs 4 ozs and 4lbs 6 ozs, six, or twenty-five per cent died. Of twenty between 4lbs 6 ozs and 4lbs 15 ozs only two died, and of the thirty four between 4lbs 15 ozs and 5½ lbs only one died. Though the treatment of premature infants has improved greatly in recent years, there is clearly a lower limit to the range in which this treatment may be considered to be effectively beneficial, and thus the only hope of improvement at the moment is in postponing the delivery date of extremely low birth weight infants. Though considerably better than the very high rate for 1965, Scunthorpe neo-natal mortality rate is still about 2 per thousand live births above that of England and Wales.

Of the eleven deaths which constitute the post neo-natal infantile mortality, four were caused by broncho-pneumonia, three were due to accident, two were due to congenital defects, and the other two were due to infectious processes. In order for Scunthorpe figures, at this stage, to be equal of those for England and Wales, three of these deaths would have had to be prevented. Though, at first glance, it would appear that the three accidental deaths might be considered to constitute those that should have been prevented, a little thought will soon convince one that accidental deaths are those that cannot be entirely prevented, and that the taking of every care possible only suffices to limit them, since what occurs in these cases is, by definition, the unexpected. It is in the deaths due to pneumonia that definite results are to be looked for, by quicker hospital care in all seriously ill children. It is somewhat heartening to report that the effects of this cause have decreased in recent years, from eight in 1964, to 7 in 1965, to 4 this year.

Eighteen of the deaths of infants under one year took place in the Maternity Home, Scunthorpe, and seven at their own homes. Of the five infants who died in hospital, two died at the Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital, two died in the Children's Hospital, Broomhill, Sheffield, and one at Brumby Hospital, Scunthorpe.

29 still-births occurred, giving a still birth rate of 21.32 per thousand live and still births.

INFANT MORTALITY

The Infant Mortality rate is the number of babies under one year old who die during the year, related to the number of live births in the same year. This year thirty infants died and this gives a mortality rate of 22.54.

Number of infants dying in hospital 23
 War Memorial 2 Maternity Home, 18. Isolation Hospital 2,
 Sheffield Hospital 1.

Number of infants dying at home 7

Year	Actual No.	Scunthorpe	England and Wales
		Rate	Rate
1956	29	26.53	23.8
1957	28	24.26	23.1
1958	30	25.77	22.5
1959	32	25.89	22.2
1960	28	21.74	21.8
1961	38	28.13	21.4
1962	37	25.61	21.7
1963	35	25.58	21.1
1964	33	22.56	19.9
1965	38	27.94	19.0
1966	30	22.54	18.9

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CAUSES OF DEATH BY REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURNS OF 36 GROUPS

Cause No.	0 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54		55 - 64		65 - 74		75 - 84		85 - 94		95 and over		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
2							1		1														1	1
3									1														1	
8		1																						1
9									1														1	
10									1		1		3	2	4	2	1	2					10	6
11									2	1	2	1	7	1	8	1	1	1					20	5
12									2				1	2	3				1				1	8
13											2				1		1							4
14							1	1			4	3	12	6	15	5	7	8	2	3			41	26
15			2				1		1				1		1								4	2
16															2	1			1				2	2
17							1		2	2	2	2	11	4	15	9	19	16	6	6			55	40
18							1		3		10	2	17	3	19	22	11	10	5	4			66	41
19													2	2	1		1	1					4	3
20							1		1	1	1	1	3	1	6	5	15	17	9	8			34	34
21									1		1		2	3	4	4	5		5				7	18
22		1											1		2	1			1				2	4
23	2	1					1		1		1		3		4	1	2	2	1	3			14	8
24										1			7	4	14	1	5						27	5
25							1		1	1			1				1	1					2	5
26									1						1	1							2	1
27	1												1		2	1	1						3	3
28									2				1		1	1							4	1
31		2		1						1			1										1	4
32	9	12	2				1			2	4	2	3	4	6	3	4	1			1		23	31
33					2				2		1	2		1	2								7	3
34	2	1		1			1		3		1	1				2	5		1				9	9
35									1		1			1									1	2
36									1														1	
TOTALS	14	18	4	2	2	-	5	6	20	12	25	19	76	31	99	70	74	74	24	34	- 1		343	267

There were no deaths in cause groups 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 29 and 30.

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate is the number of babies under four weeks of age who died during the year, related to the number of live births in the same year. This year nineteen babies in this age group died, eighteen in the first seven days of life.

Scunthorpe

England and Wales

Year	Actual No.	Rate	Rate
1956	22	20.12	16.8
1957	18	15.59	16.5
1958	22	18.90	16.2
1959	32	16.18	15.9
1960	28	12.42	15.5
1961	25	16.28	15.3
1962	28	19.35	15.1
1963	22	16.08	14.3
1964	21	14.35	13.8
1965	27	19.85	13.0
1966	19	14.27	12.9

PERINATAL MORTALITY

This is the ratio of the number of deaths in the first week of life, plus the number of stillbirths, to the total number of live and stillbirths, expressed as the number per thousand total births.

Year	England and Wales	Scunthorpe	Still Births	Total Perinatal Deaths	Under 1 Week
1956	36.7	43.9	30	48	18
1957	36.2	46.7	37	54	17
1958	35.0	36.2	24	43	19
1959	34.1	38.7	29	49	20
1960	32.8	38.5	35	51	16
1961	32.0	46.6	43	65	22
1962	30.8	40.5	34	60	26
1963	29.3	35.1	30	49	19
1964	28.2	23.55	23	35	12
1965	26.9	33.96	24	47	23
1966	26.3	34.56	29	47	18

STILLBIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total
Toxaemia of Mother	2	1	3
Accidents to Mother	-	3	3
Rhesus incompatibility	-	1	1
Difficulties in Labour	1	2	3
Placental and cord conditions	4	2	6
Congenital malformations of foetus	3	4	7
Diseases of foetus and ill- defined causes	2	4	6
	12	17	29

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS DURING 1966

Cause of Death	SEX	Under 1 day	1 - 7 days	Total under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	PLACE OF DEATH				Coroner
													Maternity/ Home	Hospital	Home		
Prematurity	M F	2 6	2 4	2 6				2 6					6 8				
Atelectasis	M F	1	1	2	1			1 2					2 1				
Intracranial Haemorrhage	M F	1	1	1 1				1 1					1 1		1	1	1
Congenital Abnormalities	M F								1		1		2			—	
Accident	M F								1 1	1 1		1	2 2		2 1	2 1	2 1
Bronchopneumonia (including) Influenza	M F								1 1	2 1			2 2		2 1	2 1	2 1
Gastroenteritis	M F									1			1		1		1
Osteomyelitis	M F								1								
Total	M F	4 6	5 3	9 9	1			9 10	1 3	4 1			14 16	1 4	4 3	5 3	5 3
		10	8	18	1			19	4	5	1	1	30	18	5	7	8

CANCER

This year there were one hundred and twenty one deaths from all forms of cancer in the Borough. This is the highest number that has ever occurred and of course must be associated with the steadily increasing size of the town.

One death from cancer of the breast in a male was recorded this year. This is very unusual but is not unknown although it is the first time that such a death has occurred in the Borough.

The deaths from cancer of the breast and cancer of the uterus are both slightly lower this year and these deaths will be carefully watched in the coming years because the Cervical Cytology Clinics which are now also Health Education clinics for the early detection of such cancers have, as their aim, complete elimination of deaths from these two causes and the measure of their success will be the size of these figures.

The number of deaths from lung cancer is still high but does not constitute a record. The publicity campaign associating cancer of the lung with cigarette smoking has been so successful that almost everybody knows the risk they are taking by persisting with cigarette smoking and it seems that there has been a tendency for more mature smokers to change to a pipe or cigars instead of cigarettes, but no such tendency is shown by the younger element who either smoke cigarettes or don't smoke at all.

It appears that the time is now ripe for some preferential taxation against cigarettes in the public interest.

CANCER

Year	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	TOTAL	Population of Scunthorpe	Cancer fatality rate per 1,000 Population	Number of deaths from all causes	Percentage of deaths due to Cancer
1955	19	4	10	6	48	87	57,440	1.51	468	18.57
1956	20	1	10	3	36	70	58,760	1.19	496	14.11
1957	24	7	15	4	50	100	59,490	1.68	517	19.31
1958	23	2	11	2	69	107	60,700	1.76	554	19.31
1959	22	11	14	5	44	96	61,840	1.55	517	18.57
1960	31	7	9	6	48	101	63,090	1.60	545	18.53
1961	25	4	10	3	60	102	66,790	1.52	591	17.26
1962	26	8	13	6	42	95	68,130	1.39	570	16.67
1963	29	10	13	2	58	112	68,890	1.62	592	18.75
1964	21	10	18	8	58	115	69,600	1.65	572	20.10
1965	30	16	18	1	48	113	70,180	1.61	624	18.11
1966	25	9	16	4	67	121	70,980	1.70	610	19.84

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CANCER

Age	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach		Malignant Neoplasm, lung, Bronchus		Malignant Neoplasm Breast		Malignant Neoplasm Uterus		Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
35 -	1	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	3
45 -	1	-	2	1	-	-	2	3	4	3	7	6
55 -	3	2	7	1	1	2	-	6	12	23	11	11
65 -	4	2	8	1	-	3	1	5	15	27	12	12
75 -	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	11	9	11	11	16
TOTAL	10	6	20	5	1	8	4	26	41	72	49	49

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Excluding tuberculosis, 1,572 cases of notifiable infectious disease were notified to the health department during 1966. Cases discovered during the investigation of notified cases, and cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases, bring the total number of cases of infectious disease in the Borough during the year to 2,247.

The majority of these cases were cases of measles, of which 1,318 were notified and a further 170 discovered. 1965 was a 'measles' year, with 1,083 cases, and this is first time for many years that one 'measles' year has immediately followed another. The last three months of 1965 were practically clear of measles, and the first three months of 1966 completely clear, but after this six months holiday a fresh wave of measles arrived, building up to a maximum in November. Usually the quiescent phase between measles epidemics lasts for one or two years. There was one death when pneumonia supervened in a two year old child suffering from measles.

Dysentery continued to be endemic, cases occurring in every month of the year, and affecting every age group. The actual number of cases was, however, lower than last year by over 50%.

The next most common infectious disease was infectious hepatitis of which 74 cases were notified and a further 12 cases discovered on investigation. This disease is, like dysentery, endemic in Scunthorpe. Cases were fairly evenly spread throughout the year. It is highly probable that the mode of spread in this disease is mainly the same as that of dysentery i.e., contamination of food by hands unwashed since previous visit to the lavatory: The prevalence of these two diseases reflects on the general standard of personal hygiene in the Borough.

There was a small epidemic of influenza, which is not notifiable, in the early months of the year, with 47 cases known to the health department. There were six deaths, one when influenza led on to bronchopneumonia in a three month old child, and five in the later age-groups.

Of the ten cases of food poisoning, *Staphylococcus Aureus* was identified as the causal agent in seven cases, *Salmonella Typhimurium* in two, and in the other case the causal organism could not be identified.

With regard to the other infectious diseases the situation in Scunthorpe continued to be quite satisfactory.

[illegible]

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NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1966, (Corrected in cases of revised diagnosis)

	Age Unknown	Under 1	65 and over										TOTAL
			1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	
Measles	6	41	155	189	202	182	535	4	3	1	-	-	1318
Dysentery	2	17	29	13	8	1	12	1	5	15	5	6	117
Whooping Cough	1	9	4	5	3	6	5	2	-	-	-	-	35
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	5
Pneumonia	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	7
Food Poisoning	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7
Infective Hepatitis	2	-	1	-	2	6	18	18	10	14	-	1	74
Meningitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	6
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11	70	191	210	216	195	574	26	18	33	8	14	1572

TOTAL MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF ALL KNOWN CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1966

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	5	4	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	16
Pneumonia	1	-	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	4	1	-	13
Broncho Pneumonia	1	2	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	13
Whooping Cough	9	2	3	4	-	-	-	3	5	5	10	2	43
Measles	-	-	-	2	3	32	197	52	41	248	501	409	1485
Dysentery	13	11	2	7	10	9	19	7	14	13	15	8	128
Gastro Enteritis	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	5
Chicken Pox	4	1	2	-	5	2	-	-	1	2	3	18	38
Mumps	-	-	-	-	-	5	19	1	6	67	99	37	234
Food Poisoning	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	4	2	-	-	10
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Meningitis	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Influenza	7	25	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	47
Scabies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Impetigo	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	7
Rubella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	5
Infective Hepatitis	1	9	7	7	6	7	6	8	14	7	10	4	86
Pink-eye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Observations	10	7	4	7	7	8	15	7	10	15	11	2	103
Total	54	65	39	33	33	67	262	81	98	376	652	487	2247

PNEUMONIA

Very different clinical syndromes are grouped under the one heading in the Registrar General's figures.

There are (1) the acute respiratory disease of infancy, already discussed under "Infant Deaths." This accounted for three deaths, two male and one female.

(2) The classical infection by the pneumonococcus, the notifiable form of the disease. This caused three deaths, one male and two female.

(3) The terminal mixed infection of the lungs which carries off debilitated and elderly persons, who are often gravely ill from other causes. This was the mode of death on sixteen cases, eleven male and five female.

Comparative figures for the last 10 years are given below:-

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Males	8	9	13	12	6	12	22	19	15	14
Female	8	6	5	6	7	12	8	9	17	8
	16	15	18	18	13	24	30	28	32	22

NOTIFICATION OF CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

From 1st January, 1964, it has been obligatory for Medical Officers of Health to submit to the General Register Officer information about all congenital malformations reported in the births taking place in their areas.

The information is obtained from the birth notification cards which are submitted to the Health Department by the person looking after a confinement.

In 1966 fifteen such malformations were reported to the General Register Officer from the Borough of Scunthorpe.

CASES OF MALFORMATIONS NOTIFIED

Congenital Malformation	Number Detected at Birth
Anencephalus	3
Hydrocephalus	2
Spina Bifida	1
Cleft Palate	-
Rectal and anal atresia.	-
Congenital Heart Disease	1
Defects of Nose	1
Hypospadias, Epispadias	1
Defects of Lower Limb	1
Pyloric Stenosis	-
Talipes	4
Defects of Muscles	-
Cataract	-
Defects of Peripheral Vascular System	1
	15

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING 1966

1. (a) Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) as Returned to Registrar General

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
1	-	5	1	7

(b) Cases Otherwise Ascertained

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
-	1	1	1	3

(c) Symptomless Excreters

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
-	-	-	-	-

(d) Fatal Cases

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
-	-	-	-	-

2. Particulars of Outbreaks

	No. of Outbreaks		No. of Cases		Total
	Family Outbreaks	Other Outbreaks	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agent Identified	-	-	-	-	-
Agent not Identified	-	-	-	-	-

3. Single Cases

	No. of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agent Identified	6	3	9
Agent Not Identified	1	-	1

ENVIRONMENTAL

HEALTH

SECTION

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

RECORDS

The records for 1966 follow the usual pattern, showing a reduction in the pollution of the air by smoke and sulphur dioxide.

The Station in the centre of the town (Britannia) shows a remarkable drop in pollution between the years 1961 and 1966.

It is of particular interest that figures for the lowest pollution in a month are shown at the Station (High Street East) near to industry.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

DOMESTIC

Smoke Control Area No. 5

Smoke Control Order No. 5 became operative on 1st. December 1966. By this time, with the effect of new building works, the total number of houses within the area had increased from 2,595 to 2,688 (this figure includes 1,161 Council Houses).

The number of Private Houses attracting conversion grant in this area was 1,039, and the following breakdown indicates the trend of choice regarding the type of space heating preferred:-

	Conversions to Electricity	37
	" " Gas	294
	" " Solid Fuel	519
	" " Mixed Appliances & Fuels.	53
+	" " Central Heating	125
	Ignition works only	3
	Statutory Notices where work not completed	8
		<hr/>
		1,039
		<hr/>

+ All types and fuels, but mainly room heaters with 2 or more radiators.

A total of 1,743 visits were made by the two Smoke Control Assistants during the year.

Smoke Control Area No. 6

An Order was made during the year, and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for confirmation.

It was necessary to hold a Public Inquiry on December 6th, and at the end of the year the result was not to hand.

The proposed Area No. 6, comprising an area of 132 acres, includes 332 Council Houses and 609 Private Houses, totalling 941 Dwellings.

General

There are now some 8,400 dwelling houses subject to Smoke Control Orders, covering in area approximately one third of the Borough.

INDUSTRIAL

	<u>Furnaces</u>	<u>Chimneys</u>
<u>Number of applications:</u>		
Received	4	5
Approved	4	5

Pollution from the major industry in the town continues to be controlled by the Alkali Inspector. There is close co-operation between the inspectorate and members of the Department.

Certain areas of the town receive pollution from one of the steelworks when the wind is unfavourable. The Alkali Inspector is very concerned and has made strong representations to the management in an endeavour to reduce pollution.

MONTHLY AVERAGES OF DAILY VOLUMETRIC SMOKE

AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE RECORDERS

Britannia Corner

Month	Micrograms per cubic metre					
	Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke		
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
January	563	52	160	355	140	213
February	352	56	166	546	80	159
March	362	67	186	253	63	143
April	283	36	92	285	46	85
May	191	28	85	180	30	60
June	130	53	67	159	28	52
July	105	13	59	72	26	50
August	292	31	34	99	22	30
September	216	36	80	211	30	87
October	350	70	119	285	48	114
November	339	33	138	457	51	160
December	365	95	116	511	54	125

High Street East.

Month	Micrograms per cubic metre					
	Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke		
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
January	423	55	163	306	9	96
February	214	55	67	156	8	62
March	223	24	94	167	20	61
April	255	18	67	88	15	38
May	200	35	81	149	6	35
June	153	15	64	41	4	24
July	126	12	44	69	13	39
August	134	16	47	58	5	27
September	281	29	80	147	19	60
October	262	36	107	147	30	75
November	260	35	142	266	16	99
December	444	50	109	343	21	80

Riddings, Willoughby Road.

Month	Micrograms per cubic metre					
	Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke		
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
January	248	41	108	326	21	86
February	182	15	77	180	19	45
March	164	15	70	113	10	38
April	238	54	49	61	2	17
May	118	37	59	50	6	20
June	163	24	59	54	10	20
July	122	29	42	43	11	14
August	115	14	45	42	7	17
September	159	37	77	97	11	34
October	130	38	75	150	16	52
November	236	45	101	290	8	87
December	264	52	127	220	68	67

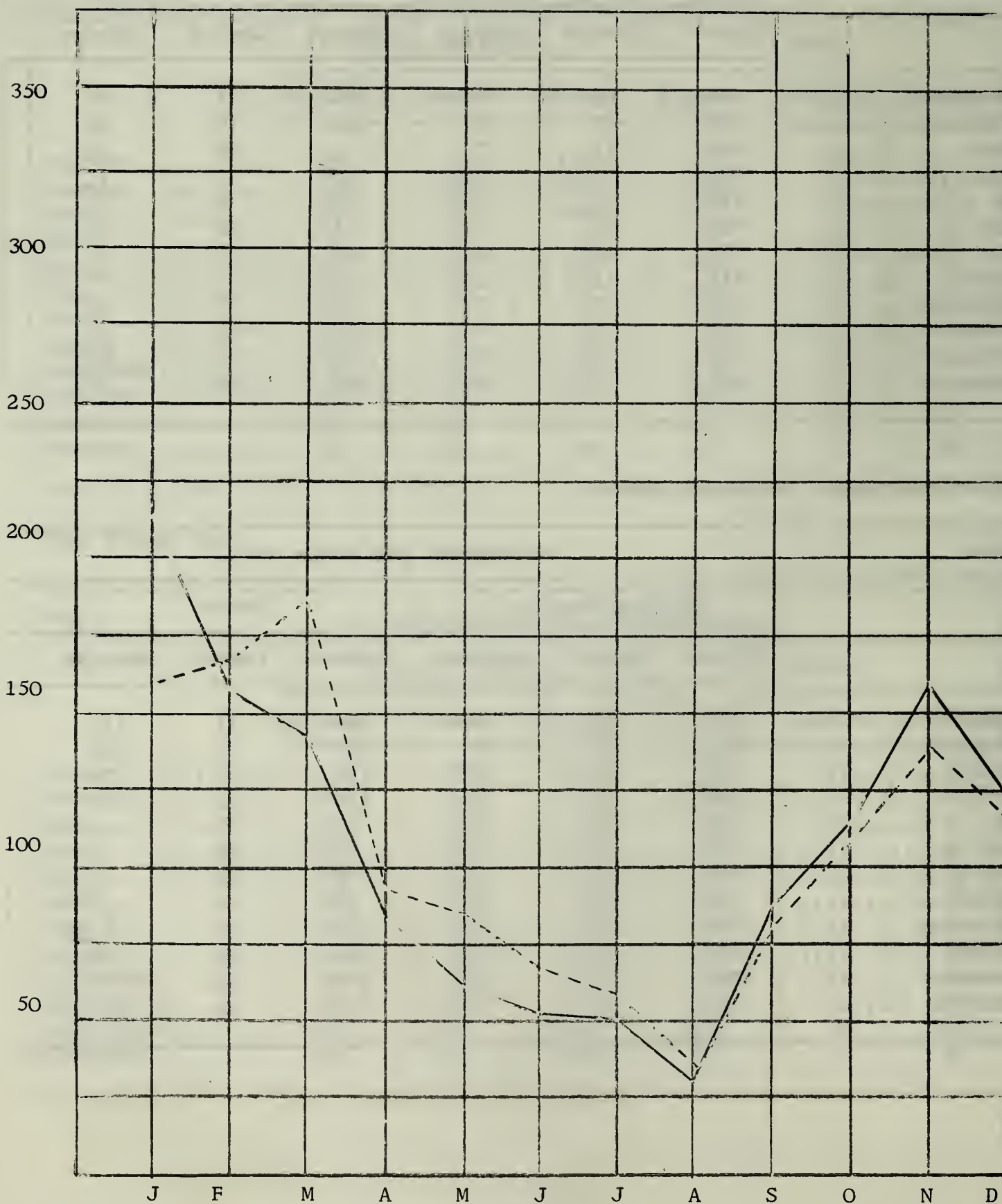
Parks Department, Henderson Avenue.

Month	Micrograms per cubic metre					
	Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke		
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
January	350	33	164	559	83	197
February	283	29	117	361	70	129
March	176	28	87	211	23	96
April	148	29	50	124	10	47
May	317	15	73	77	17	44
June	131	35	71	57	19	32
July	100	36	50	79	18	37
August	128	29	59	54	4	27
September	214	22	77	177	17	64
October	280	73	109	228	35	119
November	259	41	132	474	36	159
December	328	69	89	483	55	127

SMOKE AND SO₂ MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR 1966

BRITANNIA CORNER

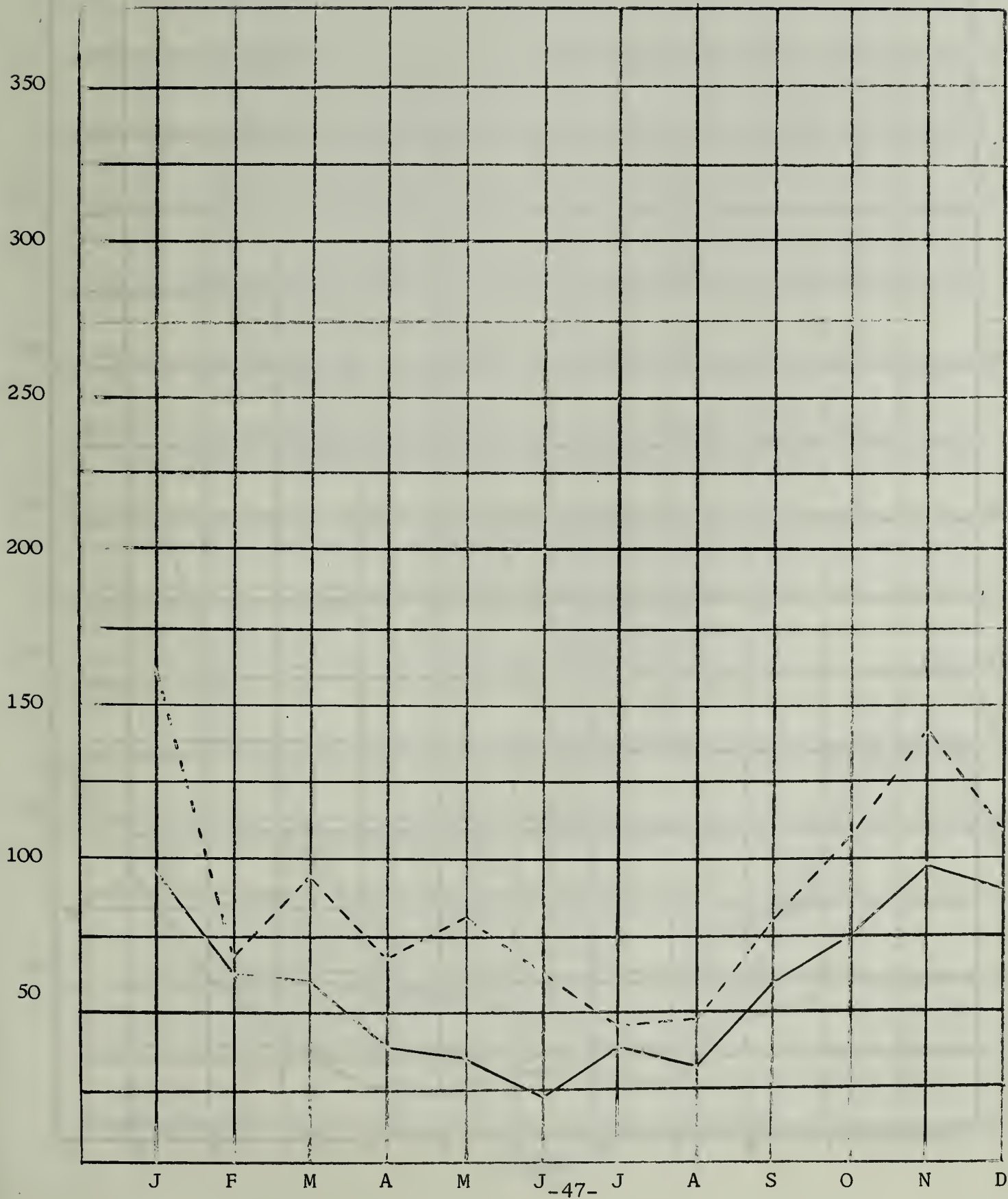
— SMOKE
- - - SO₂



SMOKE AND SO₂ MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR 1966

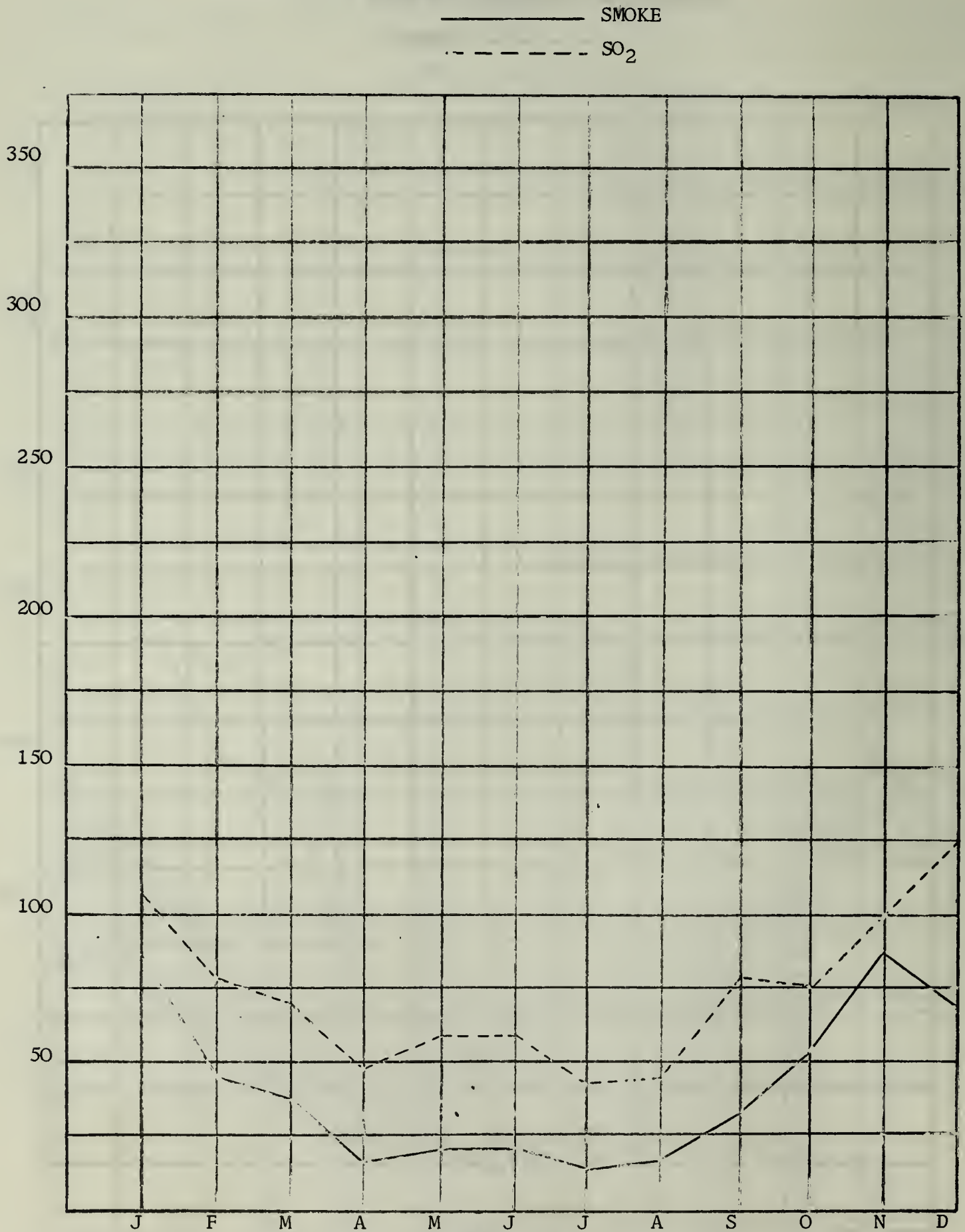
HEALTH DEPT, HIGH STREET EAST

———— SMOKE
----- SO₂



SMOKE AND SO₂ MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR 1966

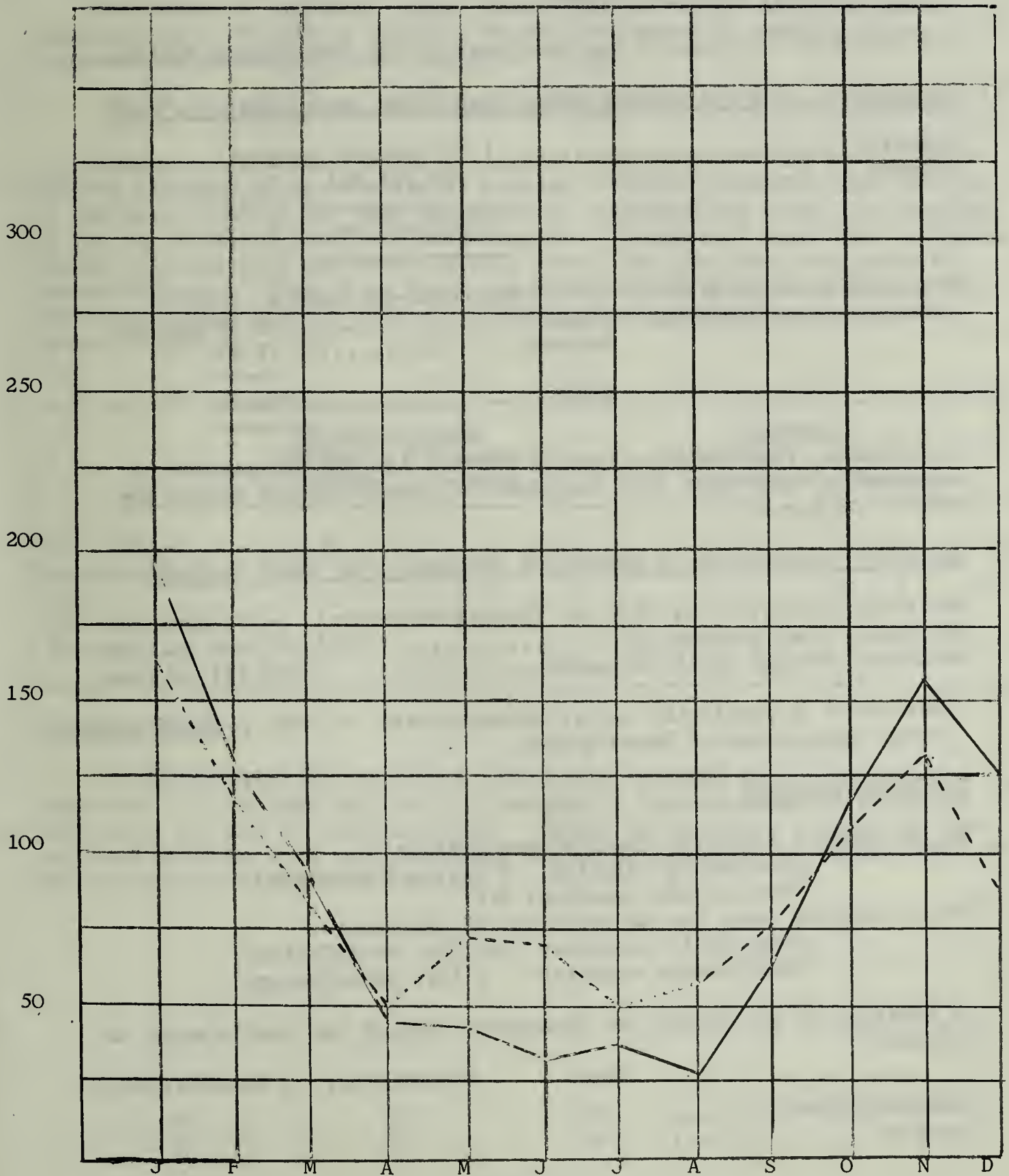
RIDDINGS WILLOUGHBY ROAD



SMOKE AND SO₂ MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR 1966

PARKS DEPT, HENDERSON AVENUE

———— SMOKE
----- SO₂



Water Supply

The redevelopment and demolition of property in the East End of the town has reduced the number of houses without water supply in the house to 25.

There is, in addition, one house still on spring water, it being too far from the nearest mains to connect.

The following information has been supplied by the Borough Engineer.

(a) Consumption in North Lindsey Water Board area, year ended 31.12.66.

Domestic	1,305,584,000	gallons
Metered	773,372,000	"
	<hr/>	
	2,078,956,000	"

Estimated population at 30.6.66. (Registrar-General) =	121,730
Consumption per head/day = Domestic	29.38 gallons
Metered	17.40 "
	<hr/>
TOTAL	46.78 "

In addition, from Thornton Pumping Station 130,345,000 gallons of non-potable water have been supplied for industrial use during the year (0.36 m.g.d.).

(b) Estimated Consumption in Scunthorpe Borough, year ended 31.12.66.

Estimated population at 30.6.66. (Registrar-General) =	70,980
Estimated total consumption	1,211,962,000 gallons+
Estimated average daily consumption	3,320,444 gallons+

+ Estimated on population basis, proportionate to total population and total consumption of Board's area.

(c) Re. Water Supplies

No. of samples taken for chemical examination:-

From public supplies: 7 (all satisfactory)

From private supplies: Nil.

No. of samples taken for bacteriological analyses:-

From public supplies: 165 (all satisfactory)

From private supplies: 4 (all satisfactory)

In addition to the above, the Department sampled the town's water as follows:

	Total.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Bacteriological	55	53	2
Chemical	20	19	1

The unsatisfactory samples were quickly checked on and found to be satisfactory.

Swimming Baths

The number of swimmers (apart from school parties) using the baths increased from 121,565 to 153,056, whilst the number of swimmers from schools dropped slightly from 36,733 to 36,544.

(I am indebted to the Baths Superintendent for the above information).

Samples of water are taken at regular intervals from the public baths and the swimming pools attached to schools. Strict attention has been paid to the latter and it has been necessary to supervise and check the adequacy of the chlorination plants at both schools. Samples of water can be taken, proved satisfactory, and then within a short time the water can again be unsatisfactory. This is no doubt due to "overloading of swimmers". The schools are warned about this and there has been an improvement in the waters concerned.

	<u>Bacteriological</u>		<u>Chemical</u>	
	Satis- factory.	Unsatis- factory.	Satis- factory.	Unsatis- factory.
Public Baths ...	29	1	11	0
Henderson Avenue School	28	4	5	7
John Leggott School	23	5	8	5

Paddling Pools

20 Bacteriological samples of water were examined and 4 were below standard. It is most difficult to maintain a high standard of purity in such water as that of paddling pools. There is obviously going to be far too many children in a pool on a warm day or at week-ends to expect 100% satisfaction in any set of samples.

<u>Physical Characters:</u>	Jan. 13th	Jan. 20th	Feb. 22nd	March 31st	April 6th
Suspended Matter	None	None	None	None	None
Appearance of a column 2ft. long	Clear Faintly Yellow	Clear Colour- less	Clear Colour- less	Clear Colour- less	Clear Colour- less
Taste	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Odour	None	None	None	None	None

Chemical Examinations:

Total Solids dried at 180°C	546.0	460	592.0	466	534
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine .	58.0	41.0	65.0	43	62
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride ..	95.6	67.6	107.2	70.9	102.2
Nitrites	None	None	None	None	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	1.48	3.46	2.98	2.94	1.23
Poisonous Metals (lead, etc.)	None	None	None	None	None
Total Hardness	120.0	117.0	142.0	116.0	126.0
Temporary Hardness	120.0	117.0	135.8	116.0	126.0
Permanent Hardness	-----	-----	6.2	-----	-----
Oxygen Absorbed in 4hrs at 80°F.	0.28	0.16	0.12	0.29	0.08
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.016	0.040	0.016	0.064	0.024
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.048	0.040	0.048	0.032	0.064
Free Chlorine	None	None	None	None	None
Sodium Bicarbonate	87.7	145.1		151.5	24.2
pH Value	7.0	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.1

Bacteriological Examination:

B.Coli Test (McConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Broth)	0	0	0	0	0
Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 ml.	0	0	0	0	0

B. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF TAP WATER SAMPLES 1966 - B

<u>Physical Characters:</u>	June 15th	July 21st	July 7th	August 10th	August 25th
Suspended Matter	None	None	None	None	None
Appearance of a column 2ft long	Clear Colour- less	Clear Faintly Yellow	Clear Colour- less	Clear Faintly Yellow	Clear Slightly Yellow
Taste	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Odour	None	None	None	None	None

Chemical Examinations:

Total Solids dried at 180°C ...	560.0	500.0	472.0	568.0	468
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	58.0	44.0	42.0	59.0	43.0
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride .	95.6	72.5	69.3	97.3	70.9
Nitrites	None	None	None	None	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	3.23	3.98	1.87	2.44	1.47
Poisonous Metals (lead, etc.)	None	None	None	None	None
Total Hardness	110.0	100.0	102.0	112.0	100.0
Temporary Hardness	110.0	100.0	102.0	112.0	100.0
Permanent Hardness	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oxygen Absorbed in 4hrs at 80°F	0.25	0.20	0.08	0.24	0.08
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.016	0.024	0.128	0.056	0.032
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.032	0.048	0.080	0.056	0.016
Free Chlorine	None	None	None	None	None
Sodium Bicarbonate	59.8	188.3	174.0	61.2	196.8
pH Value	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.0

Bacteriological Examination:

B.Coli Test (McConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Broth)	0	0	0	0	0
Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 ml.	0	0	18+	0	0

<u>Physical Characters:</u>	August 25th	Sept. 1st	Sept. 7th	Sept. 14th	Sept. 27th
Suspended Matter	None	None	None	None	None
Appearance of a column 2ft. long	Clear Slightly Yellow	Clear Faintly Yellow	Clear Faintly Yellow	Clear Faintly Yellow	Clear Colour- less
Taste	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Odour	None	None	None	None	None

Chemical Examinations:

Total Solids dried at 180°C	468	510.0	514.0	528.0	492.0
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine .	42.0	61.0	41.0	59.0	62.0
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	69.3	100.6	67.6	97.3	102.2
Nitrites	None	None	None	None	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	1.23	1.48	3.46	1.98	2.44
Poisonous Metals (lead, etc.) ..	None	None	None	None	None
Total Hardness	100.0	124.0	117.0	114.0	104.0
Temporary Hardness	100.0	124.0	117.0	114.0	104.0
Permanent Hardness	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oxygen Absorbed in 4hrs at 80°F	0.12	0.12	0.24	0.32	0.55
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.024	0.016	0.040	0.016	0.056
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.024	0.048	0.032	0.016	0.032
Free Chlorine	None	None	None	None	None
Sodium Bicarbonate	180.0	3.8	175.9	20.2	45.4
pH Value	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4

Bacteriological Examination:

B.Coli Test (McConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Broth)	0	0	0	0	0
Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 ml.	0	0	0	0	0

D.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF TAP WATER SAMPLES 1966 - D

<u>Physical Characters:</u>	Sept. 28th	Oct. 12th	Oct. 19th	Oct. 19th	Oct. 25th
Suspended Matter	None	None	None	None	None
Appearance of a column 2ft. long	Clear Slightly Yellow	Clear Colour- less	Clear Colour- less	Clear Colour- less	Clear Colour- less
Taste	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Odour	None	None	None	None	None

Chemical Examinations:

Total Solids dried at 180°C	700.0	448.0	436.0	432.0	526.0
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine .	49.0	40.0	44.0	42.0	62.0
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride ..	80.7	69.6	72.5	69.3	102.2
Nitrites	Faint Trace	None	None	None	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	0.33	2.46	2.98	1.97	4.96
Poisonous Metals (lead, etc.) ..	None	None	None	None	None
Total Hardness	544.0	90.9	880	84.0	97.0
Temporary Hardness	247.0	90.9	880	84.0	97.0
Permanent Hardness	297.0	None	Nil	Nil	-----
Oxygen Absorbed in 4hrs. at 80°F	0.42	0.60	0.08	0.16	0.32
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.48	0.040	0.016	0.032	0.040
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.48	0.080	0.032	0.016	0.048
Free Chlorine	None	None	None	None	None
Sodium Bicarbonate	-----	194.0	207.0	222.0	73.65
pH Value	6.6	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.6

Bacteriological Examination:

B.Coli Test (McConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Broth)	0	0	0	0	0
Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 ml.	0	0	0	0	0

MILK

The following licences are in force:-

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised"	2
Dealer's (Steriliser's) Licence authorising the use of the special designation "Sterilised"	2
Dealer's (Pre-Packed Milk) Licence authorising the use of the special designation "Sterilised"	119
Dealer's (Pre-Packed Milk) Licence authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised"	5
Dealer's (Pre-Packed Milk) Licence authorising the use of the special designation "Ultra Heat Treated"	1

Number of Samples Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory.	Unsatisfactory		
A. <u>Bacteriological:</u>			<u>Methylene Blue.</u>	<u>Phosphatase</u>	<u>Turbidity</u>
Homogenised 68	67	1	1	-	-
Pasteurised 204	200	4	4	2	-
Sterilised 68	68	-	-	-	-
Total 340	335	5	5	2	-
B. <u>Biological:</u>			<u>Brucella Organisms:</u> <u>Unsatisfactory</u>		
Number taken 27	27	-	Nil		
C. <u>Gerber:</u>			<u>Milk Fats</u>	<u>Deficient in Non-Fatty Solids</u>	
+ Untreated 109	95	14	1	13	
Heat Treated .. 10	10	-	-	-	
Total 119	105	14	1	13	

+ Samples taken from churns prior to heat treatment. All deficient samples were quickly followed up with further samples which proved satisfactory and necessitated no further action.

ICE CREAM

There are three premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream and 188 shops are registered for the sale of this commodity.

Follow-up samples on the Grade 3 and Grade 4 samples were taken and proved to be satisfactory.

	Number of samples taken.	Grade.			
		1.	2.	3.	4.
A.	Bacteriological 46	39	5	1	1
B.	Chemical 21	<u>Satisfactory</u> 21		<u>Unsatisfactory</u> -	

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Details of premises subject to Sections 16 and 19 of the above Regulations:-

Section 16 (Provision of Wash-Hand Basins):

Fish Products	37
Dairies	2
Ice Cream Manufacturers	3
Cafes, etc	41
Butchers	48
Bakers/Flour Confectioners	24
Grocers, etc	163
Others	42
	<hr/>
	360
	<hr/>

Section 19 (Provision of Sinks):

Fish Products	37
Dairies	2
Ice Cream Manufacturers	3
Cafes, etc	41
Butchers	48
Bakers/Flour Confectioners	24
Grocers, etc	163
Others	17
	<hr/>
	335
	<hr/>

It is satisfying to note general compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960:

FOOD SAMPLING (CHEMICAL)

133 informal samples of food and drugs were taken during the year under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Three were unsatisfactory. Details are as follows:-

Item.	Total.
Aspirin	3
Boric Acid	3
Boric Acid Ointment	4
Butter	3
Calcium Lactate Tablets	3
Camphorated Oil	3
Cascara Tablets	3
Castor Oil	3
Cheese	3
Cheese Spread	4
Cochineal	3
Codeine	3
Cooking Oil	3
Cough Mixture	3
Cream	3
Currants	3
Curry Powder	3
Eye Ointment	3
Fish Paste	3
Flavouring	3
Gelatine	4
Ground Almonds	3
Ground Ginger	3
Glauber's Salts	3
Ice Cream	21
Indian Brandee	3
Iodine, Tincture of	3
Jelly	3
Lard	3
Linseed Oil	4
Margarine	3
Marzipan, Almond	3
Pepper, White	3
Raisins	3
Sultanas	3
Tartar, Cream of	3
Sweets, Butter	3

133

The following table shows the results of the unsatisfactory samples:-

No. of sample.	Nature of sample.	Formal/ Informal.	Report	Action Taken.
3917	Boric Acid Ointment B.P.C.	Informal	Contained 0.88% boric acid. Should contain 0.9% to 1.1% boric acid.	Stock withdrawn from sale. Wholesaler notified.
3921	Tincture of Iodine.	Informal	Contained an excess of iodine of 0.62% and an excess of potassium iodide of 0.38%.	Stock withdrawn from sale. Wholesaler notified.
3922	Tincture of Iodine.	Informal	Contained an excess of iodine of 0.17%.	Stock withdrawn from sale. Wholesaler notified.

MEAT INSPECTION

Public Abattoir

There is a decrease in the number of beast killed (6553 as against 6780). Also in the number of pigs (12,770 as against 14,132).

There was an increase in calves (39 as against 22) and sheep (9,215 as against 8219).

Private Slaughterhouse

The number of pigs slaughtered dropped from 1,009 to 790 and the number of sheep from 2,913 to 2,836.

Condemnation

There is very little change in the amount of meat condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis.

The carcasses condemned were affected with:

Cattle	1 - Septicaemia
	1 - Decomposition
	1 - Emaciation
Calves	1 - Joint ill
	1 - Oedema
	1 - Bruising
Sheep	1 - Bruising
	1 - Dropsy and Emaciation
Pigs	10 - Multiple Abscesses
	3 - Oedema
	2 - Pyaemia
	1 - Decomposition
	3 - Septic Metritis
	1 - Septic Pericarditis
	2 - Gangrene
	4 - Emaciation

No part of a beef carcass was condemned for tuberculosis and the parts of pig carcasses condemned dropped from 244 to 186.

Attention is consistently paid to the detection of cysticercus bovis cysts and the parts of 40 carcasses of beef were noted as having a slight infection. It was not found necessary to submit any of the carcasses to breakdown by refrigeration.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED 1966

The following Table shows the number of animals slaughtered during 1966.

Month	Abattoir				Fishers	
	Beast	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Pigs
January	586	-	5	649	1250	303
February	517	-	3	671	1028	200
March	624	-	6	589	1435	99
April	555	-	1	451	964	285
May	487	-	-	371	745	206
June	586	-	-	713	1005	170
July	486	-	2	795	798	254
August	611	-	3	1058	1139	198
September	516	-	5	946	1026	229
October	520	-	5	932	981	253
November	540	-	2	887	1041	322
December	525	-	7	1153	1358	317
TOTAL	6553	-	39	9215	12770	2836

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED 1966

	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	6553	-	39	10,005	15,606
Number inspected	6553	-	39	10,005	15,606
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	-	3	2	26
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1490	-	2	53	1,022
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	22.8	-	12.8	0.5	5.6
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	186
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.9
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	40	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-

UNFIT MEAT SURRENDERED 1966

The following table shows the amount of meat surrendered after examination, giving weight in pounds and the disease or cause of unfitness.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Tuberculosis	231	164	228	134	188	177	130	121	255	127	181	269	2205
Abscesses	1090	564	396	710	485	927	950	874	1019	447	818	726	9006
Arthritis	56	66	56	31	25	17	66	34	12	40	32	16	451
Actinomycosis	30	-	90	120	90	30	-	42	60	60	113	30	665
Injury	214	95	125	29	187	10	78	186	61	19	15	44	1063
Cysticercus Bovis	42	4	94	60	42	-	19	39	28	30	12	74	444
Dropsy and Emaciation	521	-	-	-	225	22	-	216	127	-	-	-	1111
Fevered	-	-	-	-	-	-	536	-	-	-	-	-	536
Septicaemia	-	267	57	-	-	402	268	109	-	126	-	248	1477
Decomposition	-	11	6	10	103	265	683	204	176	41	45	260	1804
Moribund	-	-	-	-	-	-	266	-	-	-	-	-	266
Inflammation & Pneumonia	527	419	468	354	461	452	580	545	621	471	587	903	6388
Parasitical Infestation	632	157	540	292	295	609	548	536	1144	377	1077	1387	7594
Other Conditions	47	-	88	236	68	81	2	31	33	4	39	12	641
	3390	1747	2148	1976	2169	2992	4126	2937	3536	1742	2919	3969	33651

SHOPS - CONTRAVENTIONS REMEDIED DURING 1966

During the year contraventions were remedied at 138 food shops and 162 non-food shops. Details are as follows:-

Contravention	Number of food shops involved	Number of non-food shops involved
Provision of forms	84	131
First Aid	36	44
Thermometers	47	58
Hot Water Supply	9	30
Obstructions	2	8
Wash-hand basins	5	3
Overcrowding	-	1
Lighting	2	5
Clothes Drying Facilities	12	2
Redecorations	30	8
Eating Facilities	-	1
Temperature	4	5
Ventilation	-	3
Seating Accommodation	1	1
Defective W.C's	7	2
Labelling of W.C's	1	3
Guards	4	-
Impervious surfaces	4	-
Cleanliness	9	-
Bins	1	-
	<u>258</u>	<u>305</u>

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Registrations and General Inspections:

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during yr.
Offices	9	161	88
Retail shops	14	569	457
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	26	22
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.	2	38	34
Fuel storage depots	2	4	4
TOTAL .	27	798	605

Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises 605

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace:

Class of Workplace.	No. of persons employed.
Offices	1109
Retail Shops	2436
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	226
Catering establishments open to the public.	416
Canteens	9
Fuel Storage Depots	16
TOTAL.....	4212
Total males	1442
Total females	2770

Number of inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) of (5) of the Act.... 6.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963:

Notices served and abated:

Premises	No. of Notices Served.	No. of Notices Abated.
Shops	44	300
Offices	5	58

The difference between notices served and notices abated is due to the fact that notices had been carried forward from the original inspection in the previous year.

Details of items covered by notices served during the year:

	No. of Contraventions	
	Shops	Offices
Cleanliness	4	-
Overcrowding	-	-
Temperature	3	-
Thermometer	4	4
Ventilation	2	-
Lighting	1	1
Sanitary Conveniences.....	9	-
Wash-hand Basins	1	-
Hot and Cold Water	-	2
Accommodation for Clothing	1	-
First Aid	4	3
Information for Employees.	16	5
<hr/>		
Total number of items	45	15
<hr/>		

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Notification of Accidents (Section 48 and L.A. Circ. 8):

Eight accidents were reported during the year, all of a minor nature.

Details are as follows:-

Date of Notification.	Details
23.12.65	Tripped over rubber mat on way to put an outside light on. Hurt thumb.
8. 2.66	Strained back lifting crate of milk while cleaning shop floor.
28. 1.66	Lifting a box off counter, supported it on knee and burst vein in knee.
5. 5.66	Packing fruit away top box fell and hit foot. Damaged tendon and guider of foot.
24. 5.66	Bending down to fill a fixture and dislocated knee.
16. 7.66	Tin of paint fell on foot damaging two toes.
9. 8.66	Stood on box of cereals. Slipped. Fractured wrist.
18.11.66	Broke cup on side of sink. Cut finger.

MISCELLANEOUS PREMISES

Pet Animals Act 1951

There are four premises registered by the Health Committee. Supervision is by an Inspector of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Riding Establishments Act 1964

Two local veterinary officers have been appointed to deal with the provisions of this Act should any riding establishments be set up in the town.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963

The three registered premises were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951

No contraventions were noted at the two registered premises.

Hostels

The Hostel owned by the British Railways in Church Lane accommodates 64 persons and is in full use.

Similarly few vacancies occur at the Hostel at Redbourn Works in Dawes Lane where there is accommodation for 95.

Caravan Sites

During the year 18 visits were made to the municipal caravan site which continues to show a decrease in the number of occupants. There are now 113 as against 117 last year.

The private site remains full and there is need for constant surveillance to check on overcrowding, etc.. 9 visits were made and 46 vans inspected.

Winter quarters for Showmen have been established on land adjacent to the cattle market. The site is always left clean and tidy when the various vans leave for the annual round of fairs, etc..

Rent Act 1957

No certificates of disrepair were either issued or revoked.

Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964

There are 24 Dealers registered under the above Act, 14 of which are itinerant collectors.

Routine visits have been made to all scrap metal stores. The only contraventions have been the unauthorised burning out of cars in the vicinity of the Glebe Pit Industrial Estate. The Estate Agent for this property has been most co-operative, however, and this practice has now been stopped.

NUISANCES

Noise Abatement Act 1966

38 visits were made in connection with 10 complaints of noise (2 Industrial, 5 Commercial and 3 Domestic).

All the complaints were found to be justified and were rectified after advice from the Department.

DETAILS OF NUISANCES ABATED AND IMPROVEMENTS
EFFECTED.

	<u>Informal Action</u>	<u>Formal Action</u>	<u>Total</u>
Internal house repairs	158	16	174
External house repairs	42	14	56
New sinks and water supply	11	-	11
Dustbins provided	107	3	110
Drains cleared by local authority	724	-	724
Drains cleared after notice to owner ..	23	-	23
Drainage work carried out	27	-	27
W.C's repaired	30	-	30
Accumulations removed	38	-	38
Infestations	182	-	182
Houses cleansed	6	-	6
Yards cleansed	16	-	16
Nuisances from animals	8	-	8
Nuisance from burning rubbish	6	-	6
Noise	3	-	3
Smells	8	-	8
Insufficient heating	2	-	2
Drinking water	1	-	1
Hot water supply	4	-	4
Overcrowding	7	1	8

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Overcrowding abated	6	4	10
Rooms cleansed	5	-	5
Hot water supplied	6	-	6
Cooking facilities	2	-	2
Wash basins, sinks	2	4	6
Dustbins	3	4	7
General repairs	3	1	4
Accumulations removed	3	-	3
	<u>1,433</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>1,480</u>

HOUSING INSPECTIONS - GENERAL

Complaints received	1259
Houses inspected	544
Number of inspections made	2385

HOUSING

New Houses

541 houses were built by the Local Authority and 6 by other Local Authorities, and 155 by private builders.

Other Houses

A Closing Order was made on 52A Earl Street which forms part of No. 52.

This sub-occupation had been unsatisfactory for a number of years but the tenant and sub-tenant had enjoyed good relationship and had shared toilets and washing facilities.

Upon a change of tenancy, the position altered and the sub-accommodation was without the usual facilities. It was therefore necessary to make a Closing Order. The sub-tenant was re-housed.

It was necessary to make a Closing Order on No. 15 Manley Street (one of a terrace). The conditions in the house deteriorated whilst the council and the owner were in negotiation over purchase.

During the year the slow demolition of old property in re-development areas continued.

Sub-standard Houses

Baths

A rapid survey of the town was made towards the end of 1966 and it was noted that approximately 1,100 houses were without baths. 600 of these were in areas scheduled for redevelopment over the next few years and this leaves a total of 500 capable of improvement.

Cold Water

26 houses remain without mains supply inside the house, 19 have standpipes in private yards, 6 have cold water taps in outside wash-houses and the only house still relying upon spring water is too far from the mains supply to be connected thereto.

The breakdown of the 25 houses mentioned is as follows:

- 1 - Empty house.
- 1 - Owner going to make external alterations.
- 1 - Property subject to road widening.
- 4 - Life less than 10 years.
- 4 - Recently removed from a redevelopment plan.
- 7 - Subject to negotiation with owners.
- 7 - Owned or occupied by old age pensioners with limited capital who state they are willing to live as they do.

Sub-standard Houses (continued):

Water Closets

There are only 7 houses without water closets, 5 are farm cottages at present empty and there is no available sewer for the other two.

63 houses have water closets but are not connected to the public sewer (52 septic tanks, 11 cesspools).

HOUSING

Number of New Houses erected during the year:

By the Local Authority	541
By other Local Authorities	6
By other bodies or persons	155
Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders or otherwise demolished	-

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (Under Public Health or Housing Acts)	309
Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,126

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	242
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Action under Statutory Powers during the year:

1. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	4
(b) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(i) by owners	6
(ii) by local authority in default of owners	-

2. Proceedings under the Housing Acts:-

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	-
(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(i) by owners	2
(ii) by local authority in default of owners	-
(iii) number of unfit houses purchased by local authority in accordance with Housing Acts ...	-
(c) Number of certificates of disrepair issued	-

3. Slum Clearance - proceedings under the Housing Acts:-

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made (Individual unfit houses only)	-
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3. Slum Clearance - proceedings under the Housing Acts (contd):
 - (b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (Individual unfit houses only) -
 - (c) Number of dwellings houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders -
 - (d) Number of dwelling houses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings -
 - (e) Number of dwelling houses included in confirmed Clearance Orders -
 - (f) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance thereof. -
 - (g) Total number of dwelling houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act 1957 -
 - (h) Total number of dwelling houses occupied under Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957 -
 - (i) Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closure -
4. Nissen Huts or other similar Hutments:-
 - (a) Number still occupied -
 - (b) Date by which it is anticipated occupants will be rehoused -
5. Estimated number of dwellings, excluding those under paragraph (4) above, remaining to be dealt with under:-
 - (a) The Housing Act 1957, Sections 16 and 18 -
 - (b) The Housing Act 1957, Section 42 -

HOUSING ACT 1949 - 59

Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been received:

Standard Grant	64
Discretionary Grant	9
Number of dwellings subject to grant:	
Standard Grant	64
Discretionary Grant	9
Number of houses owned by local authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry	-

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Housing Acts - Overcrowding:

(a)i.	No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during 1966	6
ii.	No. of persons concerned in such cases	39
(b)i.	No. of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	3
ii.	No. of families dwelling therein	8
iii.	No. of persons dwelling therein	25
(a)	No. of houses on register at end of year	147
(b)	No. of visits made for all purposes	203

Formal Action:

(c)i.	No. of Management Orders Served (Sec. 12: H/A 1961)	-
ii.	No. of directions to Prevent or Reduce Overcrowding (S.19)..	-
iii.	No. of Notices requiring Execution of Works (Sec. 15):	
	Served	4
	Abated	4

Informal Action:

	<u>Served.</u>	<u>Abated.</u>
(d)i. To Cleanse	5	6
ii. To Abate Overcrowding	5	6
iii. To Provide Hot Water	6	9
iv. For other facilities or defects	7	9
	<u>23</u>	<u>30</u>

The result of the work of previous years is beginning to show in that it was found unnecessary to serve any Management Orders or Directions to Prevent Overcrowding in 1966. New houses continue to be discovered necessitating occasional notices for the execution of works, or the provision of hot water or other facilities. Education for cleanliness is an uphill task, but a very necessary one where people are living in very close contact and infectious disease or infestation by fleas, bugs or lice could spread very rapidly. Work continues steadily, and it can be said that most of these houses are not as dirty inside as their outside appearance, with unwashed windows and dingy curtains, suggests.

Refuse and Salvage, Collection and Disposal Service

Refuse and Salvage Collection

The collection service remained on a regular seven days until the middle of the year when sickness and holidays caused a shortage of manpower with a resultant loss in service.

It was necessary to have negotiations at union level to keep the service operating.

Vehicles

The purchase of different vehicles over the last six years has enabled a fairly accurate assessment to be made of the types required for standardisation.

The 20 and 35 cubic yard models appear to be the most suitable for this town.

The use of trailers behind refuse vehicles for salvage has never been thought very satisfactory. It can be most difficult to turn a vehicle with trailer and continuous unhooking wastes time. As a move in what is felt to be the right direction, three vehicles purchased in 1966 were made with a 6 cubic foot compartment in their 35 cubic yard body.

The present working fleet consists of:

5 Salvage vans	1 - 8 cu. yd.	4 - 16 cu. yd.
1-10 cubic yard side loader ...	Relief.	
2 Dual Tip)		
2 Fore and Aft)	18 cubic yd.	
2 Blenheim	20 cubic yd.	
2 Pakamatic	20 cubic yd.	
2 Ramilles	20 cubic yd.	
3 Ramilles	35 cubic yd.	
1 Blenheim	50 cubic yd.	
1 Pakamatic	50 cubic yd.	

13 Vehicles are in regular use on refuse and 4 on salvage.

The remaining vehicles are used as reliefs when servicing and emergency repairs are required.

Garages

Additional garages were provided for ten vehicles.

This allows a free movement of vehicles in the main garage and the necessity to ensure the removal of a vehicle under repair each night is no more.

Refuse Disposal

On the 1st. January, the new refuse disposal plant was put into full commission. It had been estimated that the plant was capable of dealing with 90 tons per day. On the first day over 80 tons of household refuse went into the hopper and was successfully dealt with, though not in an eight hour day. The first three months of operation were very trying. The full use of labour was an unknown quantity and at one time it became obvious that over staffing was making the work very uneconomical. The Council decided to introduce Work Study into the plant and after a few false starts and misunderstandings were cleared up, the decision proved to be a success.

In years past it has become the practice in this Department to allow handicapped persons to graduate to the Depot for work in the salvage baling shed. Old refuse collectors ended their days here, and a collector recuperating after an illness and who wished to have a light job for a while was also accommodated. With a minimum of fit and able men to operate the machinery, waste paper and occasional textiles were being baled at a steady rate. The percentage of handicapped persons was high (over 60%) and in the new plant it proved most difficult at first to find the right job for the right person. However, after one year, it is pleasant to remark how each and everyone has found his own niche. The percentage of handicapped persons is still high (25%) and the charge hand has a difficult task to allocate work when the able bodied men are either on holiday or sick. Production of bales naturally drops but the work continues.

The new plant meant more jobs were available and a number of refuse collectors decided to move from collection to disposal. These men were employed mainly on the refuse handling side.

The refuse disposal plant itself is for the pulverising of refuse by means of a British Jeffrey Diamond swing hammer mill.

Many experiments have been tried to improve the flow of refuse. In the first instance, the bulk of refuse pouring into the mouth of the pulveriser caused complete blockages. A cut-out switch was incorporated which operated when there was a strain on the motors turning the mill. This stopped the conveyors and so allowed the pulveriser to clear itself. When the refuse had blocked the machine previously, considerable time had been lost in clearing, but the cut-out switch meant momentarily delays only.

The main experiments have been on the hammers. Hammer wear is one of the most expensive items. The abrasive action of refuse, especially with a high paper content caused the flat edges of the steel hammers to become rounded off and of little or no use. The machine was installed with 57 hammers. This reduced the refuse to very small pieces but it slowed up the process and increased electricity costs by the work the motors had to do. The number was reduced to 30, but by the end of the year the 38 hammers correctly spaced were found to be the most economical. Different types of steel hammers have been used and old hammers have been tipped with harder steel, others have had hard inserts and no doubt experiments will still be continued in an effort to find the best type of hammer.

The new plant has caused a great deal of interest throughout the country. Many local authorities have sent elected representatives and officials to see what Scunthorpe has done. Local interest has also been shown - we have had visitors from two women's guilds, one school and 4 sets of students (2 catering, 1 nursing and 1 technical).

The Chief Public Health Inspector has presented two papers on the plant to professional bodies (The North-Eastern Centre of the Institute of Public Cleansing and the East Midland Centre of the Association of Public Health Inspectors).

The main contractors, Messrs. Heenan & Froude, have spent considerable time and money in making a technical film of this method of refuse disposal.

The method of final tipping of refuse has been completely changed. Many visiting experts have remarked upon the levelness and neatness of the tipped refuse which is now controlled by one man and a tractor.

Refuse collected in the year

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Loads</u>	<u>Bins</u>
1962	14,275	12,414	1,229,982
1963	15,448	11,342	1,286,141
1964	17,364	11,290	1,361,137
1965	17,848	11,307	1,402,557
1966	17,668	10,566	1,316,819

The decrease in tonnage, loads and bins was due to the fact that the regular 7-day collection was not maintained for over four months of the year.

Salvage

The new disposal plant adequately deals with all the salvage brought in.

1,324 tons were brought in by the 4 salvage vans from shops and offices and the remaining 580 tons disposed of came mainly from householders and traders who brought in their own salvage.

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>	<u>qrs.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Paper	1904	3	2	17,889	7	3
Metal	874	4	3	3,728	11	2
Textile	107	10	3	1,405	14	0
	<u>2,885</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>23,023</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>

The market for all types of salvage varies from month to month and it is difficult to forecast what any income can be. It is expected, however, that the annual figures should rarely be less than £22,000 unless, of course, there is a cessation of the disposal of paper.

Public Cleansing Costing Return 1966/7.

Operational Statistics:

Area	7,895 acres.
Population (mid 1966)	70,980
Total Refuse Collected	19,050 tons.
Weight per 1,000 population	5.4 cwts.
Premises	25,017
Haul	2½ mls.
Total refuse disposed of	21,050 tons.

Cost Statement:

	<u>Collection</u> £'s	<u>Disposal</u> £'s	<u>Total</u> £'s
Revenue Account			
Gross expenditure	71,868	52,128	123,996
Gross income	452	22,441	22,893
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Cost	71,416	29,687	101,103
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Unit Costs	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gross cost per ton			
labour only	32. 10.	26. 0.	58. 10.
Gross cost per ton			
transport only	35. 1.	5. 6.	40. 7.
Net cost per ton	73. 1.	30. 10.	103. 11.
Net cost per 1,000 population	£991.	£418	£1,409
Net cost per 1,000 premises.	£2813.	£1187	£4,000

Public Conveniences

No new public conveniences have been erected during the year. The existing conveniences suffer the usual acts of vandalism and it is difficult to assess whether the damage is caused by the venom of vandals or the heartiness of the hop drinkers.

The 1d. weighing machine has now been replaced by the 3d. one.

Income :

Year	Hosezene	Weighing Machines 40%	Wash-up Receipts	W.C's.
1959	150. 5. 10d.	147. 6. 8d.	175. -. 1d.	1,071. 14. 10d.
1960	129. 6. 2d.	155. 14. -d.	157. 13. 7d.	1,145. 19. 1d.
1961	111. 18. 7d.	149. 7. 7d.	160. 14. 5d.	1,079. 4. -d.
1962	128. 5. 9d.	184. 6. 8d.	193. 3. 8d.	-
1963	99. 10. 5d.	132. 4. -d.	100. 18. 8d.	-
1964	87. 13. 3d.	109. 4. 4d.	114. 12. 2d.	-
1965	73. 4. 3d.	113. 18. 9d.	100. 13. -d.	-
1966	61. 6. 1d.	136. 8. 8d.	74. 13. 4d.	-

Number of persons using wash-ups 4,479
Number of persons using weighing machines 27,280

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

Rodent Control

	Type of Property			
	1965		1966	
	Non/Ag.	Agric.	Non/Ag.	Agric.
Number of properties in district	23,855	14	24,391	13
Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	418	-	1,248	6
Number infested by (i) Rats	380	1	550	3
(ii) Mice	38	-	57	-
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	447	-	566	-
Number infested by (i) Rats	7	-	6	-
(ii) Mice	2	-	2	-

There has been an increase in the number of complaints of rats and mice and also in the number of properties treated. From a general check of the infestations, this can only be taken to be a seasonal increase.

Public Sewers

These continue to receive twice a year treatment. There is very little infestation of sewers in the town.

WORKPLACES AND FACTORIES

	With Power.	Without Power.
Bakers	14	1
Boots and Shoes	8	-
Butchers	21	-
Clothing	6	-
Concrete Men	4	-
Crisps	1	-
Cycle Repairs	3	-
Dairies	2	-
Dry Cleaners	9	-
Egg Packing	1	-
Engineering	31	-
Fish Products	3	-
Florist (Wreaths)	1	-
Furnishers	4	1
Garages	63	1
Gas Works	2	-
Ice Cream Manufacturers	3	-
Iron and Steel Subsidiaries	51	-
Jewellers	3	-
Joinery	23	-
Ladies Wear	3	1
Leatherwork	-	1
Mineral Waters	1	-
Monumental Masons	2	-
Motor Cycles	8	-
Music Shops	1	-
Paper Baling	1	-
Plastics	1	-
Plumbers and Glaziers	3	1
Poultry	1	-
Printing and Photography	10	2
Radio, Electric & T.V.	13	2
Scrap Metal Dealers	4	1
Slaughterhouses	2	-
Vegetable Packing	1	-
Weigh Scales	1	-
Corn Miller	1	-
Glass	1	-
	<hr/> 307	<hr/> 11

FACTORIES ACT 1961

The following tables contain the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153(1) of the Factories Act, 1961, to be furnished in the Annual Report with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the Council:-

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection- tions.	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	11	12	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority...	306	290	12	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	25	23	-	-
Total	342	325	12	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspec- tor.	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	8	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temper- ature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventila- tion (S.4)	-	3	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)...	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Convenien- ces (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	3	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	8	7	-	-	-
TOTAL	14	22	-	2	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Section 133 and 134:

Section 133: Number of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c):-
 Making Wearing Apparel 2

Section 134: -

P E R S O N A L H E A L T H

A N D

W E L F A R E S E C T I O N

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES 1966

On 28th March 1966, a new Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic was started in temporary premises in Dryden Road, Westcliff, and clinics were held there every Monday afternoon for the remainder of the year.

On 1st October, 1966, the new, permanent clinic on Willoughby Road, Riddings Estate became available, and the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, which had previously been held in temporary premises every Tuesday morning, was held in the new clinic for the first time on October 4th. With the opening of the new clinic it became possible to ease the pressure on the Tuesday morning session by the establishment of another session on Thursday afternoons. This session started on 15th October.

Arrangements continued as usual at the other centres, and the following table shows the attendances during the year.

Clinic	Total making first attendance.	Attendances.				Examn's	
		Under 1	Under 2	Over 2 Under 5	Total	by Dr.	Innoculated.
Berkeley	245	2790	422	160	3372	221	231
Riddings	697	5774	713	243	6730	592	35
Ashby	1043	7647	961	612	9220	978	1289
Parkinson Avenue	908	5259	597	363	6219	822	1424
Westcliff	353	2404	292	110	2806	345	565

Sessions for the taking of blood samples from expectant mothers were held in Parkinson Avenue Clinic on the first Monday of every month. 45 expectant mothers attended during the year.

Relaxation classes for expectant mothers were held at both Parkinson Avenue and Ashby. 117 expectant mothers made 463 attendances at the 47 sessions held in Parkinson Avenue, and 73 mothers made 329 attendances at the 36 sessions held in Ashby.

A Toddlers clinic continued to be held fortnightly at Parkinson Avenue on Wednesday mornings. 162 toddlers attended, of whom 4 were referred for treatment and 147 found completely fit. The other 11 cases are being kept under observation.

Ante-natal examinations continued to be carried out by midwives on Thursday afternoons at Parkinson Avenue. 75 mothers attended prenataally for a total of 637 examinations, and 35 mothers attended for postnatal examination.

WELFARE FOODS SERVICE - DISTRIBUTIONS.

	<u>National Dried Milk</u>	<u>Cod Liver Oil.</u>	<u>Vitamin A & D. Tablets.</u>	<u>Orange Juice</u>
Parkinson Avenue	7876	434	451	4706
Ashby	7513	479	534	5703
Riddings	2348	195	140	2183
Berkeley	1239	156	159	1782
Westcliff (New Clinic)	1173	109	51	1256
Totals	20149	1373	1395	15610

Total receipts during the period 1st January, 1966 to 31st December, 1966 amounted to £3801. 19s. 8d.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS

The Lincoln Diocesan Board for Social Welfare continued to act as the agents of the Borough Council in carrying out this service, by making appropriate enquiries into cases where difficulties are anticipated and bringing to the Council's notice these cases where financial assistance is required towards the cost of maintenance at a Mother and Baby Home. During 1966 grants were made in four cases for accommodation at such homes for periods of 14-16 weeks.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

During 1966 the average number of midwives employed continued to be ten. There was one resignation during the year.

One midwife is engaged full-time on the care of premature babies (see below). The other nine midwives attended 262 mothers at their home confinements during 1966. At 38 of these confinements a doctor was present at the birth, but in the other 224 cases the midwife officiated alone.

The care of these mothers required 3,581 visits. In addition 4,745 visits were paid looking after the 970 mothers who, having had their babies in hospital, returned home before the tenth day.

The ante-natal care of mothers required 6,105 visits to the home of patients. 32 social visits were paid to see whether home conditions were suitable and 1,200 other visits were found necessary in the course of providing the service. Thus a grand total of 15,663 visits to homes were made by the Borough Midwives in 1966, an increase of 1,120 from 1965, or 7.7%.

PREMATURE BABY SERVICE

A premature baby is defined as one weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs or less at birth. It is unfortunate that birth weight is made the sole criterion of prematurity, as perhaps certain infants of short gestational period are incorrectly considered full-term owing to their high birth weight, and some full-term infants incorrectly termed premature because of low birth weight due to defective intra-uterine nutrition, but, for statistical purposes, this classification by birth weight is the only one possible.

109 premature babies were born in Scunthorpe in 1966, as compared with 93 in 1965.

Only six of the births took place at home. One was transferred to hospital, and one died on the first day from other causes. The care of the other 4 babies, and of all the rest of the prems on discharge from hospital, required 1552 visits by the premature baby nurses in 1966, as compared with 1597 visits in 1965.

THE "AT-RISK" REGISTER

The "At Risk" register, started in 1963, represents all those children who are known to have a slightly greater risk of showing some deviation from the normal in their development than other children who have not been brought particularly to the notice of the Health Department. Health Visitors keep an especially watchful eye on these children and their progress is reviewed at regular intervals. If, with the passage of time, the developmental milestones, which were at risk, are successfully passed, the children are removed from the register. If a definite handicap is diagnosed, registration of that fact is made, but they are still retained on the "at-risk" register, as it is unfortunately true that a child with one definite handicap is more likely to have another, than another child about whom no information is available.

At the start of 1966, 706 were on the register. 122 were removed during the year and 482 added, giving a total of 1066 on the register at the end of the year.

HEALTH VISITING

1966 started with only five positions filled out of the establishment of sixteen. During the year the situation improved a little, with the recruitment of one part-time and one whole-time health visitor, but a further resignation, brought the staffing situation, which had continued serious, back, at the end of the year, almost to the near catastrophic situation of its commencement, with five whole-time and one part-time health visitors attempting to provide services at which, in happier circumstances, sixteen health visitors would be busily employed.

Clinic sessions, of which there was an increase during the year, must be supervised, so that the most evident effect of the poor staffing position during the year is the large fall in the number of home visits paid. In 1966, 9,726 visits were made by the Health visitors, as itemised below, compared with 17,755 visits in 1965, a fall of 45%

TYPE OF CASES	NO. OF VISITS
Children under 2	4,409
Children 2 - 5	4,274
Persons over 65	352
Mentally disordered persons	56
Discharges from hospital	25
School Children	232
Infectious disease cases	7
Other cases	<u>371</u>
TOTAL	<u>9,726</u>

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Fourteen home nurses were employed full-time and one part-time at the beginning of the year. During the year the establishment of home nurses was increased from fifteen to sixteen whole-time nurses or their equivalent. At the end of the year fourteen nurses were employed full-time and two part-time.

On the 1st January, 1966, 271 cases were being nursed and 1,197 new cases came under treatment during the year. Of these new cases 510 were medical, 683 were surgical, one was a case of tuberculosis and the other three cases were of infectious disease. Of the cases nursed, 108 were under five and 364 were over sixty five. The care of these patients required 46,768 visits by the Home Nurses during 1966, 2,423 more than in 1965, an increase of 5.2%.

BATHING SERVICE

The usefulness of this very popular service was recognized during the year, when, in July, the establishment of bathing auxiliaries was increased from one to two whole-time equivalents. This accounts for the considerable increase in the service during the year, during which time nursing auxiliaries did 2,655 visits, in relieving the Home Nurses for more direct nursing duties, an increase, as compared with 1965, of 19.5%.

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

Under this scheme, a stock of nursing equipment are available for issue on loan to patients being nursed at home. Amongst the major articles issued during 1966 were 49 commodes, 28 rubber-foam mattresses, an invalid hoist, 28 bedsteads, 38 walking aids, 10 self-lifting poles and 56 wheelchairs.

12,000 incontinence pads were issued during 1966 at a cost of £228. This is a 14% increase on 1965, when 10,300 pads were issued at a cost of £195. 9. 0d.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1966

As shown in the following tables, there was a satisfactory fall of 20% in the number of persons in the Borough registered as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and no increase in the number registered as suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. That 38 persons could be written off the register as recovered is a considerable testimonial to the efficiency of the modern treatment of the chronic disease of pulmonary tuberculosis. It is not so very long since the best that could be hoped for was arrest of the progress of the condition and the word 'cure' was conspicuously absent from textbooks on tuberculosis. There has been no relaxation of the stringency of the tests of cure, but nevertheless 14% of the patients on the Borough register managed to pass them this year.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1966.

<u>Year</u>	<u>New Cases</u>			<u>Cases on Borough Register</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		
	<u>Pul- monary</u>	<u>Non Pul- monary</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Pul- monary</u>	<u>Non- ul- monary</u>	<u>Pul- monary</u>	<u>Non Pul- monary</u>	<u>Total</u>
1957	32	2	34	312	56	2	-	2
1958	26	6	32	333	62	3	1	4
1959	19	3	22	326	65	3	-	3
1960	18	1	19	337	57	2	-	2
1961	14	2	16	216	22	1	-	1
1962	21	2	23	235	24	2	-	2
1963	19	4	23	246	27	-	1	1
1964	13	4	17	250	28	1	-	1
1965	19	2	21	264	29	1	-	1
1966	15	-	15	211	29	2	-	2

TUBERCULOSIS, 1966.

<u>Age</u>	<u>New Cases</u>					<u>Deaths</u>		
					<u>Pulm.</u>		<u>Pulm</u>	
					<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
0-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	-	-	-
10-	-	-	-	-
15-	3	-	-	-
20-	-	-	-	-
25-	1	-	-	-
35-	2	-	-	-
45-	6	1	-	1
55-	-	1	-	-
65 and over	1	-	1	-

TUBERCULOSIS, 1966.

	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				GRAND TOTAL
	Males	Females	Children	TOTAL	Males	Females	Children	TOTAL	
No. of cases on T.B. Register 31.12.65	144	98	22	264	11	13	5	29	293
Transferred in from other areas during the year	3	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
New cases notified during the year	13	2	-	15	-	-	-	-	15
TOTAL	160	101	22	283	11	13	5	29	312
No. of cases written off Register:									
(1) Recovered	19	18	1	38	-	-	-	-	38
(2) Removed to other areas	10	3	-	18	-	-	-	-	18
(3) Lost sight of	4	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
(4) Re-diagnosed as carcinoma	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
(5) Deaths, from T.B. from other causes	1 5	1 1	- -	2 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 6
TOTAL	39	32	1	72	-	-	-	-	72
No. of cases on T.B. Register 31.12.66	121	69	21	211	11	13	5	29	240

TUBERCULIN TEST AND B.C.G. VACCINATION

	<u>contact.</u>	<u>schoolchildren.</u>
Skin Tested	45	1022
Positive		30
Negative	45	961
Vaccinated	52	960

CERVICAL AND BREAST CANCER SCREENING SERVICE

1966 saw the introduction of this service, which forms an important addition to the services provided in the Borough.

It has long been known that cancer of the uterine cervix, in nearly every case, has a period when it exists in a non-invasive state. Diagnosis and treatment during this period thus ensures the avoidance of a fatal issue. Diagnosis is by the microscopical examination of a smear taken, easily and usually painlessly, during a medical examination.

Lack of laboratory facilities for the examination of smears limited this service to hospital patients for a considerable time, but courses of technical training were instituted by the Ministry of Health to enable the service to be extended in scope so that it might be offered to the general public. In 1966 facilities for the examination of smears at the laboratory at Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital became available and clinics were immediately started at which lady doctors were available to conduct the necessary examinations.

The first such clinic was held in Parkinson Avenue on 13th January, 1966. Thereafter clinics were held regularly at both Parkinson Avenue and Ashby Clinics. Attendance at these clinics was by appointment. During 1966, 408 women attended the 46 clinics held at Parkinson Avenue and 693 attended the 67 clinics held at Ashby.

9 positive cases were discovered amongst the 1,101 women examined, i.e. 0.82% of examinations were positive, which is just about the figure expected. In addition 36 cases were described as showing "abnormal cells which, though falling short of the description of malignant cells, nevertheless deviate sufficiently from the norm to create apprehension." These cases are being carefully followed up.

From April onward this service has included an examination to exclude breast cancer, in order to help to minimize, as far as possible, delay in the diagnosis of this condition.

During the year it proved impossible definitely to exclude breast cancer on twelve occasions and these cases were referred to their general practitioners for further advice.

On 47 other occasions minor conditions, not connected with malignant disease and often unsuspected by the patient, were discovered during the examinations. These were also referred to the patients' general practitioner for further management.

THE MARIE CURIE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION AREA WELFARE GRANT SCHEME

The above scheme is organised by the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation on a national scale to meet the urgent needs of necessitous cancer patients who are being nursed at home. The scheme is operated locally by Medical Officers of Health and Superintendent Nursing Officers, to whom block grants of money are made for distribution as considered necessary. In brief the Medical Officer of Health acts as the agent of the Foundation through an imprest account to be used at his discretion, and accounted for retrospectively.

The main benefit possible under the scheme is a day and night nursing service designed to enable relatives to obtain adequate rest periods from their nursing responsibilities in emergency periods, as, for example, when nursing care is essential for a patient at home who is awaiting admission to hospital, or during the terminal stages of disease. In these special cases the amount of nursing available from the statutory Home Nursing Service may be supplemented through nurses recruited locally to the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation Day and Night Nursing Service.

This service became available in the Scunthorpe Area this year, and up to 31st December, 1966, £46. 6s. 5d. had been expended in supplying extra nursing care to cancer patients in Scunthorpe.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATIONS

Year of Birth	Salk Vaccine			Oral Vaccine		
	2nd Inj.	3rd Inj.	4th Inj.	Init. Course	Oral Booster after 2nd S.	4th Dose Oral
1966	1	-	-	203	-	5
1965	11	-	-	676	-	14
1964	8	9	-	152	-	47
1963	-	-	-	45	-	12
1962	2	-	-	31	-	17
1961	2	20	3	32	-	544
1960	-	-	3	15	-	190
1959	-	-	2	9	-	28
1958	-	-	1	2	-	21
1957	-	-	-	9	-	12
1956	1	-	-	2	-	7
1955	-	-	-	2	-	4
1954	-	-	-	2	-	5
1953	-	-	-	-	-	4
1952	-	-	1	2	-	-
1951	-	-	-	2	-	5
<hr/>						
	25	29	10	1,184	-	915

VACCINATIONS & IMMUNISATIONS

	Under 1yr	1yr	2yr	3yr	4yr	5-9yrs	10-14yrs	Total
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Diphtheria Immunisations

Initials						2	1	3
Boosters					1	2	1	4

Diphtheria/Tetanus/ Whooping Cough

Initials	228	685	134	24	19	19	1	1110
Boosters	-	14	51	9	8	121	2	205

Diphtheria/ Tetanus

Initials	-	1	1	1	2	101	3	109
Boosters	-	-	13	3	37	480	6	539

SMALLPOX:

	Under 1yr	1-4yrs	5-15yrs	Total
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Vaccination	9	485	84	578
Re Vasc.	-	-	64	64

TETANUS:

	Under 1yr	1-4yrs	5-14yrs	15 & over	Total
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Initial Courses	1	2	13	52	68
Boosters	-	-	11	20	31

HEALTH EDUCATION

The absence of an officer trained in the techniques of, and able to devote time to, Health Education restricted the activities of the Health and Welfare Department in this field to the efforts of the individual officers in their day-to-day contacts with the general public, the distribution of pamphlets and advertising matter, the arrangements of displays in the Health Department itself, and the following talks given by officers of the department to various groups in the town.

Mrs. O'Reilly, Superintending Nursing Officer, gave seventeen lectures in the course of the year on various aspects of Nursing, to groups of very diverse interests, but all in some way interested in the care of the human organism during periods of illness. As a result of these lectures about 400 people will have a better understanding of what is involved in the simple phrase "nursing care."

Nurse Denny, the Premature Baby Nurse, gave three lectures on the care of the premature infant.

Mrs. Laverick, the Home Help Organiser, gave 11 lectures concerning the function of the Home Help Service.

The Mental Welfare Officers gave four lecture/demonstrations of their work in mental health, and Mr. Smith, the Social Worker/Home Teacher for the Blind gave three talks on the Welfare of the Blind, as well as being the officer principally involved in the "Welcome to Citizenship" display of craft goods.

The Chiropody section of the Health Department was also very active in the Health Education field during 1966. Mr. C.H. Whitaker gave nine film shows and talks on the care of the feet, with the combined purpose of making the general public more "foot-conscious" and informing them of the chiropody services available in the Borough. Mr. G. McAlister conducted a survey during the whole year to find out what particular foot defects were most prevalent in Scunthorpe, in order that advice as to preventive action might be available. Amongst males he was impressed by the prevalence of nail defects due to injuries received in industry, and he stresses the importance of wearing protective foot gear as well as protective head-gear in heavy industry. Amongst women he found that many foot defects seemed to stem from unsufficient care of the feet and legs during pregnancy, and advises women to be especially "foot conscious" during this period, during which they are of course, eligible for treatment and advice from the Borough Chiropodists.

Four courses in Home Nursing were organised by the Civil Defence Development during 1966, with lectures supplied by the Health Department, as a result of which 50 ladies gained certificates of proficiency in Home Nursing.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Lectures given by Public Health Inspectors 1966

		<u>Number of Lectures.</u>
Junior Employees of Co-op Society ...	Food Hygiene	4
Catering Students	Food	2
	Refuse Disposal	2
County Welfare Assistants	Public Health Inspectors'	
	Duties	1
Church Organisations	Hygiene	1
	Smoke Control	1
	Refuse Disposal	1
	Public Health Inspectors'	
	Duties	1
Women's Organisations	Refuse Disposal	3
	Smoke Control	1
Trade Associations	Hygiene	1
	Refuse Disposal	1
Men's Organisations	Refuse Disposal	1
Technical College Students	Public Health Inspectors'	
	Duties	1

The new refuse disposal plant opened during the year and one of the reasons for the high number of lectures on refuse disposal was the interest shown by the various organisations.

9 of the lectures were held during the day and 12 during the evening.

CHIROPODY

During 1966, for the first time, the services of three Borough Chiropodists were available during the whole year. 7,524 treatments were given to 1,522 patients. As compared with 1965, 16% more treatments were given to 70% more patients. On an average, every patient got about five treatments in the course of the year.

3,912 treatments were given at the clinics, 3,230 treatments were given at the homes of patients unable to travel to the clinics, and 382 treatments were given at Warley House, to patients, 1,189 of whom were elderly, 40 physically handicapped and 23 expectant mothers.

HOME HELP AND SITTER-IN SERVICE.

The table below summarizes these services for 1966. Taking all services together, it will be seen that 461 cases received 77,653 hours of service. As compared with 1965, when 407 cases received 74,690 hours of service, 3% more cases were given 4% more hours of service. The service is still expanding, but, at least, its rate of expansion is slowing considerably. In 1965, 17.1% more cases were given 13.2% more hours service than in 1964, when 25% more cases were given 37% more hours service than in 1963. This is one of the services which cannot be accurately estimated for in advance, in that the service has to cater for the actual needs of the population as those needs arise. It is difficult to estimate the height of the ceiling of need, but it is felt that the amount of service now supplied is approaching that figure and that in future the rate of growth of this service will be more closely related to the rate of growth of the Borough.

At the end of the year ninety eight domestic helpers and three sitter-ins were being employed on a part-time basis.

On 139 occasions when the Home Help service was asked for, investigation showed some other solution to the problems occasioning the request and that the Home Help service was not, in fact, required.

HOME HELP SERVICES	Aged	Sick & T.B.	M.D.	Maternity	Others	Problem Families	TOTAL
No. of Cases supplied	323	14	4	36	67	5	449
No. of Hours supplied	26,434 $\frac{1}{4}$	17,578 $\frac{3}{4}$	335 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,060 $\frac{3}{4}$	11,212 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,961 $\frac{1}{2}$	75,115 $\frac{1}{2}$
SITTER-IN SERVICE							
No. of Cases supplied	9	1			2		12
No. of Hours supplied	1,589 $\frac{1}{2}$	70			878		2,537 $\frac{1}{2}$

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The three Mental Welfare Officers employed by the Borough continued to carry out the statutory duties imposed by the Mental Health Act of 1959.

Admission to, and continued stay in, hospital or guardianship was arranged by the Mental Welfare Officers on the following occasions, arranged according to the sections of the Act under which action was taken.

- Under Section 5 - on 27 occasions
- Under Section 25 - on 34 occasions
- Under Section 26 - on 24 occasions
- Under Section 29 - on 38 occasions
- Under Section 60 - on 4 occasions
- Under Section 43 - on 2 occasions

During the year 129 social histories were supplied to the Consultant Psychiatrists.

In making the above arrangements, and in supervising those cases referred to, and under the care of, the Local Authority during 1966 the Mental Welfare Officers paid 6,406 visits - 109 of them outside "office hours" - which is almost the same as in 1965, when 6,093 visits were paid.

The Ladies Friendship Circle started in December, 1965, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. A.E. Cropper with Miss J.E. Minnis, Mental Welfare Officer as secretary. The main object of the Club was to bridge the gap between hospital and ordinary social clubs, but since then the Ladies Friendship Circle has found its own identity and caters not only for people who have suffered from nervous debility and for those who need a little help in living purposefully, but for those who are merely seeking human company and need an opportunity to use their hands. In the early days some members remarked that Club functions were their sole outing.

The age span is from late teens to early seventies, but mothers with young children are particularly welcome. There is a separate play room adequately equipped with toys. A savings club was inaugurated to encourage members to save for electricity bills etc.. A small charge is made for tea and when the fund began to grow, certain items of equipment and toys for the children were purchased.

In 1966 club meetings were held on alternate Wednesday afternoons, the time varying between 12 and 30. Talks, demonstrations, film shows and discussions were held on a variety of subjects ranging from, "Accidents in the Home - First Aid - The Home Help Service - British Union for Anti-Vivisection - Carpets - The Employment Exchange - Meat - Smoke Control", etc..

Outings took place to Normanby Hall, the Fire Station and the Museum.

WELFARE OF BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS - 1966

As shown in the table, at 31.12.65, 136 persons were registered as blind; during 1966 17 new registrations were made; 7 cases already registered whilst resident elsewhere were transferred to this Authority; 10 cases on the register died; 10 left the area - thus at the end of the year 140 persons in the Borough were registered as blind.

The number registered as partially sighted also increased by four. There were 8 new registrations and one transfer into the area; there was one transfer out to another Authority and one, whose sight had deteriorated, was transferred to the blind register. There were 3 deaths.

All persons on the registers have been visited monthly; of the 45 persons in the age group 16-65, 25 are in employment i.e. 13 in sheltered employment, 3 under the home worker scheme and 9 under ordinary employment conditions. This includes both blind and partially sighted. The remaining 20 are either not available for, or not capable of, employment.

A weekly craft class is held under the auspices of the Lindsey Blind Society. Activities are mainly of an occupational nature including basketry and a variety of knitted goods. There is a ready sale for articles produced.

There are another 15 blind or partially sighted persons carrying on craft activities in their own homes. However, because of limited facilities, activities in this field have reached a point where further expansion is impossible.

Meetings of a social nature are held monthly at which programmes of interest to blind people are presented; transport to these meetings is provided by the Lindsey Blind Society.

All the services available through the various voluntary Societies are made use of i.e. radio sets, talking books, braille books, dominoes, games, watches, etc., through the R.N.I.B., at special concession rates.

During the Summer, holidays were arranged for 18 blind persons at R.N.I.B. homes; one partially sighted person went to a social rehabilitation centre at Bridgnorth for 3 months at the expense of the Borough Council.

During the course of all activities of a craft and social nature much has depended on the willing and cheerful assistance of our group of voluntary workers. This, plus the co-ordination and assistance of various statutory authorities has done a great deal to promote the welfare of blind and partially sighted persons within the Borough.

The following table shows the number of persons registered as blind in the Borough during 1966:

	Male	Female	Total
Number on Register at 31st December 1965	64	72	136
Number of Scunthorpe people registered in 1966 (one transferred from Partially-sighted register)	3	14	17
Number of registered blind persons moving to this area in 1966	1	6	7
Total	68	92	160
Removals from register by:			
1) Removals to other areas	2	8	10
2) Recovery of partial vision (registered on partially-sighted register)	-	-	-
3) Deaths	5	5	10
Total on register at end of year	61	79	140

The Register of the Partially-sighted is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
On Register at 31st December, 1965	17	17	34
Added to register during 1966	2	6	8
Registered persons transferring to this area during 1966	-	1	1
Total	19	24	43

WELFARE OF THE BLIND - 1966 (continued)

Removals from register by:	Male	Female	Total
1) Transfer to other areas	-	-	1
2) Transfer to blind register	-	1	1
3) Deaths	1	2	3
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Total on register at end of year	18	20	38
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WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

No of persons registered as physically handicapped	Cases deleted from register during	Additions to register during	Total on register.
1. 1.66	1966	1966	31.12.66
184	39	73	218

As shown above, the number of persons in Scunthorpe registered with the local authority as being seriously and permanently physically handicapped rose during 1966 from 184 to 218. As part of the statutory provision for the welfare of these persons the following works have been carried out.

1. Structural alterations at the home.

A cedar based annexe has been provided in one case. In another, outside coal cellar has been converted to a toilet, sliding doors provided in the house and a removable ramp provided from back-door to toilet. In three cases garage access for Ministry of Health motorized tricycles has been supplied and on four occasions alterations to facilitate the entrance of wheel chairs have been carried out, such as widening, levelling and slabbing paths, dropping pavements and providing ramps.

2. Adaptations in the home.

Additional stair hand-rails have been supplied on four occasions and bath hand-grips on three. Another case required the provision of rails in the hall, kitchen and toilet, with alterations to the toilet seat.

3. Issue of aids to overcome disability.

On thirty two occasions aids have been issued on a permanent basis, to reduce disability and remove some of the risks of accident to disabled people. These aids include helping hand reachers, lazy tongs, extra lavatory seats, non-slip rubber mats, sock pullers-on, long handled shoe horns and devices for turning on taps

4. Loan of Appliances.

There have been 73 issues on loan of such items as 3 and 4 point walking appliances, reciprocal walking frames, walking sticks, long handled mops, bath rails and a bedside table.

Miss Grindell, the Borough Welfare Officer for the physically handicapped, visits regularly all persons on the register, maintaining liaison with other branches of the Health Department, such as the Home Help Service, the Bathing Service and the Chiropody Service and also with the Scunthorpe Branch of the Lindsey Society for the Handicapped, which is concerned in the organization of

WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED - continued

fund raising activities and in the provision of holidays, outings, church services, television and radio licences and social club facilities, including indoor and outdoor archery. In her work in connection with the welfare of the physically handicapped in Scunthorpe, Miss Grindell paid 1,371 visits during 1966.

The number of disabled persons on the Borough's register in each of the categories of the code adopted by the Medical Research Council was, on 31st March, 1966, as follows:-

Type of disability	Males	Females	Total
Amputation	5	3	8
Arthritis & Rheumatism	9	44	53
Congenital Malformations	3	6	9
Diseases of the heart, respiratory, digestive, genito-urinary systems	15	8	23
Injuries of upper and lower limbs and spine	19	9	28
Organic Nervous diseases	32	38	70
Neuroses and non-organic nervous disorders	0	1	1
Tuberculosis	2	0	2
TOTAL	85	109	194

The age distribution of the above disabled persons was as follows:-

Age	$\frac{0}{11}$	$\frac{11}{16}$	$\frac{16}{21}$	$\frac{21}{31}$	$\frac{31}{41}$	$\frac{41}{51}$	$\frac{51}{61}$	$\frac{61}{71}$	$\frac{71}{81}$	$\frac{81}{91}$	Over 91	Total
Male	0	0	1	10	4	12	16	15	18	9	0	85
Female	0	0	5	7	4	14	21	15	33	10	0	109
Total	0	0	6	17	8	26	37	30	51	19	0	194

WELFARE OF THE DEAF

A major change in the organisation of the welfare services of the Deaf took place in 1966. The arrangements previously in force, whereby the welfare services for the deaf were provided on behalf of the local authorities in Lincolnshire by the Lincoln Diocesan Deaf and Dumb Association, were terminated, and on the 1st April, 1966, the Lincolnshire Deaf Committee assumed responsibility for these services in the whole of Lincolnshire. The Lincolnshire Deaf Committee is made up of representatives from all the Local Authorities in Lincolnshire, including two from Scunthorpe Borough Council, and representatives from the Diocesan Association.

Mr. K.D. Jones continued as Social Welfare Officer for the Deaf, and Mrs. K.D. Jones was employed from November onwards as a Social Welfare Officer for the Deaf on a part time basis.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Ministry of Health, people registered as having a disabling loss of hearing and in need of the welfare services of the deaf are now divided into the following categories, i.e.,

1. Deaf without speech, those who have no useful hearing and where normal method of communication is by signs, finger spelling or writing.
2. Deaf with speech, those who (even with a hearing aid) have little or no useful hearing but where normal method of communication is by speech and lip-reading.
3. Hard-of-Hearing, those who (with or without a hearing aid) have some useful hearing and whose normal method of communication is by speech, listening and lip-reading.

At the end of the year 19 adults were registered as being deaf without speech, five adults were registered as being deaf with speech, and four adults were registered as being hard of hearing. In addition seven children under sixteen were registered as being in need of the welfare services for the deaf, all as deaf without speech. This makes a total of thirty-five people in all. Of the adults registered, only one is over seventy, two are in their sixties and seven in their fifties, the other eighteen being below fifty.

It is clear that many people who become progressively harder of hearing as they grow older do not register themselves with the local authority, which registration is purely voluntary. One hundred and fortyone hearing aids were issued at the Lincoln distribution centre to people in the Scunthorpe Borough Area during 1966. Though most of the people so equipped are not disabled by their hearing loss, and not in any need of the welfare services of the deaf, it is possible that a considerable number of them would be helped by the increased socialisation effected by an adequate welfare service. It is all too common for a person becoming progressively deafer to become progressively isolated from the rest of the community. Adequate welfare services for the deaf, and adequate registration of the deaf, go together, and there is room for considerable improvement in these parallel directions in Scunthorpe.

NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT 1948

Under this Act the Council must keep registers of persons in their area who for reward receive into their homes children under the age of five to be looked after for a day, or a substantial part thereof, or for any longer period not exceeding six days.

In 1966, five persons were registered in accordance with the Act.

SCHOOL HEALTH SECTION

No major change was made in the administration of the School Health Service in 1966. One minor change was that, in the Autumn Term, Mrs O'Hara was appointed on a part-time basis as audiometrician for the Borough schools. The audiometric work in the Borough had previously been performed by audiometricians on the staff of Lindsey County Council. The new appointment should lead to greater efficiency by both cutting down travelling time and by increasing administrative convenience.

3,883 children out of the total of 14,258 at the Borough schools were examined during 1966 under the scheme for routine periodic examination. At these examinations 1,164 defects requiring treatment were discovered, at the rate of 299.8 defects per 1,000 children examined and 791 defects requiring observation, at the rate of 203.7 per 1,000 children examined. As compared with 1965, when 297 defects requiring treatment and 260 defects requiring observation were discovered per 1,000 children, there is an insignificant rise in the proportion of defects requiring treatment and a marked fall in the proportion of defects requiring observation.

The Principle School Medical Officer, in his report for 1966, again contrasts the percentage defects requiring treatment found in Scunthorpe children (29.9%) with the percentage defects requiring treatment found in children in the rest of Lindsey (16.2%) and remarks "Despite investigation by the Medical Officer of Health for Scunthorpe, no satisfactory explanation has been discovered to account for the variation."

In order to confirm the explanation already put forward to the Principle School Medical Officer to account for the variation, it was decided to compare the rate at which defects were discovered in the children at the Frederick Gough Grammar School in 1965 with the rates at which defects were discovered in the children at the John Leggott and Scunthorpe Grammar Schools in that year. The medical examinations at the Frederick Gough Grammar School are carried out by medical officers on the staff of Lindsey County Council working in the County, while the examinations at the other two schools are conducted by medical officers working in the Borough.

Since the children attending all three schools, come from the same geographical area of North Lindsey, it may be assumed that the groups into which they are divided for the purpose of attending school are homogeneous and thus the defect rates for the different groups should only vary within the rather narrow limits imposed by random selection into three groups of two thousand children, i.e. it is intrinsically unlikely that the true defect rate at any one school will vary by more than two or three per cent from the average defect rate for the three schools. Any large variation in the incidence of defects recorded in the different school populations will be a measure of a difference in the methods of discovering and recording defects, not a measure of a difference in the incidence of defects.

The Principle School Medical Officer, Dr. Cormac, kindly supplied me with the figures for Frederick Gough Grammar, which are compared in the table below with the figures for the John Leggott Grammar and the Scunthorpe Grammar.

Percentage of children examined at	Frederick Gough 1965	John Leggott 1965	Scunthorpe 1965
Recorded as having eye defects requiring treatment	7.2	22.0	27.0
Recorded as having any defect requiring treatment	12.6	32.3	29.3
Recorded as having any defect requiring observation	7.0	19.4	17.1
Recorded as having any defect	19.6	51.7	46.4

The table is quite impressive and shows that from similar populations of school children, very different defect rates are recorded by (1) County methods of examination and recording (2) Borough methods of examination and recording. If attention is confined to the one category of "eye defects requiring treatment", it would appear that there are only three theories capable of accounting for the figures shown:

1. The zoning of children is deliberately manipulated by the Education Authorities so that children with visual defects are directed away from the Frederick Gough Grammar School and to the Borough Grammar Schools.

This is not the case.

2. The children at Frederick Gough Grammar have their visual defects less efficiently treated than those at the Borough Grammar Schools. There is no reason to consider that this is the case. The discovery and treatment of visual defects in school children is a responsibility shared between the education authority, the parents and the child himself, as, in the later stages of a grammar school education, the child himself may initiate all the steps involved in obtaining glasses for reading and there is no reason to suppose that children attending Frederick Gough Grammar suffer visual defects with greater resignation or indifference than children attending other grammar schools.

3. The discovery and recording of defects in school children requiring and receiving treatment are less complete at routine medical examinations, performed by school medical officers in County schools than in Borough schools.

This theory explains all the facts and in the absence of any other theory explaining the facts seems to me worthy of acceptance. It is the explanation that I have consistantly put forward to the Principle School Medical Officer since he first raised the question of the variation in 1963 and I regret that he does not accept it as a satisfactory explanation.

Continued:-	Boys	Girls	Total
St. Bede's Secondary	156	144	300
St. Bernadette's R.C. Primary	235	251	486
St. Hugh's Special	97	63	160
Thomas Sumpter Secondary	417	392	809
Westcliffe Infants'	207	202	409
Westcliffe Junior	306	273	579
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	7,348	6,910	14,258
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Children found unsuitable for education at school, during the calendar year ended 31st December, 1966.

- (i) Number of children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944.....3

Table A.

	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery	Pink Eye	Chicken Pox	Mumps	Meningitis
Ashby Infants	-	-	12	2	-	1	14	-
Ashby Junior	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	-
Ashby Girls	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Blessed Augustine Webster	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-
Bottesford Infants	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-
Brumby Junior	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
Brumby Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brigg Preparatory	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Bushfield Road Infants	1	1	29	-	-	1	40	-
Crosby Infants	-	-	65	-	-	-	19	-
Crosby Junior	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Enderby Road Infants	-	-	14	1	-	-	-	-
Frederick Gough Grammar	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Frodingham Infants	-	-	70	-	-	5	11	-
Foxhills Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grange Lane Infants	1	-	58	-	-	3	13	-
Grange Lane Junior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gurnell Street Infants	1	-	67	-	1	-	4	-
Gurnell Street Junior	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Henderson Avenue Infants	2	2	62	-	-	4	-	-
Henderson Avenue Junior	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
John Leggott Grammar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln Gardens Infants	5	1	58	2	-	2	8	-
Lynton Preparatory	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Priory Lane Infants	-	1	34	-	1	2	1	-
Priory Lane Junior	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Riddings Infants	-	1	50	-	-	2	51	-
Riddings Junior	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	-
Riddings Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rochdale Road Junior	1	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
Scunthorpe Grammar	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Scunthorpe Secondary	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
St. Bernadettes	-	5	40	-	-	-	-	-
St. Bedes	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
St. Hughs	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
St. Lukes	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Thomas Sumpter	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Westcliffe Infants	1	-	76	5	-	16	21	-
Westcliffe Junior	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	12	19	727	22	2	38	234	1

Table A. - continued

	Scabies	Impetigo	Infective Hepatitis	Influenza	Rubella	Observation	TOTAL
Ashby Infants	-	1	-	-	-	-	30
Ashby Junior	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Ashby Girls	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Blessed Augustine Webster	-	-	-	-	1	-	36
Bottesford Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Brumby Junior	-	1	1	-	-	1	7
Brumby Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brigg Preparatory	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Bushfield Road Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
Crosby Infants	-	1	-	5	-	-	90
Crosby Junior	-	1	1	-	-	1	4
Enderby Road Infants	-	-	-	-	-	1	16
Frederick Gough Grammar	-	-	-	-	2	2	5
Frodingham Infants	-	-	1	-	1	1	89
Foxhills Secondary	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Grange Lane Infants	-	-	3	11	1	1	91
Grange Lane Junior	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
Gurnell Street Infants	-	-	1	-	-	1	75
Gurnell Street Junior	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Henderson Avenue Infants	-	-	2	-	-	4	76
Henderson Avenue Junior	-	1	2	-	-	1	9
John Leggott Grammar	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Lincoln Gardens Infants	-	-	-	-	-	4	80
Lynton Preparatory	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Priory Lane Infants	-	-	1	30	-	-	70
Priory Lane Junior	-	-	2	1	-	2	6
Riddings Infants	1	-	1	-	-	-	106
Riddings Junior	-	-	2	-	-	1	11
Riddings Secondary	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Rochdale Road Junior	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Scunthorpe Grammar	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Scunthorpe Secondary	-	-	4	-	-	-	6
St. Bernadettes	-	-	-	-	-	2	47
St. Bedes	-	-	4	-	-	-	7
St. Hughs	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
St. Lukes	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Thomas Sumpter	-	-	2	-	-	1	6
Westcliffe Infants	-	2	5	-	-	1	127
Westcliffe Junior	-	-	4	-	-	4	16
TOTAL	2	7	48	47	5	29	1193

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1966

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections						TOTAL	
		Entrants (1st Age Group)		Leavers (3rd Age Group)		Others			
		Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
4.	Skin	25	6	29	6	40	4	94	16
5.	Eyes - a. Vision b. Squint c. Other	24	69	242	44	225	70	491	183
		72	0	22	1	46	0	140	1
		5	0	0	1	2	3	7	4
6.	Ears - a. Hearing b. Otitis Media c. Other	16	81	3	2	15	11	34	94
7.	Nose & Throat	27	62	2	5	2	13	31	80
8.	Speech	4	69	0	1	2	6	6	76
9.	Lymphatic Glands	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
10.	Heart	14	18	7	2	10	7	31	27
11.	Lungs	38	11	13	3	20	6	71	20
12.	Developmental - a. Hernia b. Other	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	2
		7	10	8	17	16	32	31	59
13.	Orthopaedic - a. Posture b. Feet c. Other	1	5	0	1	5	3	6	9
		15	51	3	5	9	17	27	73
		17	13	7	3	14	18	38	34
14.	Nervous System - a. Epilepsy b. Other	3	0	3	0	4	1	10	1
		0	0	1	0	0	2	1	2
15.	Psychological - a. Development b. Stability	5	7	7	1	33	7	45	15
		9	30	6	8	38	22	53	60
16.	Abdomen	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0
17.	Other	7	4	6	4	10	19	23	27

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS 1906

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	No. Re-quiring Treat-ment.	No. Re-quiring Treat-ment per 1,000 Exam-ined.	No. Re-quiring Obser-vation	No. Re-quiring Obser-vation per 1,000 Exam-ined.	Treat-ment and Obser-vation	Treat-ment and Obser-vation per 1,000 Exam-ined.
4	Skin	94	24.2	16	4.1	110	28.3
5	Eyes -						
	a. Vision	491	126.4	183	471	674	173.5
	b. Squint	140	36.1	1	0.2	141	36.3
	c. Other	7	1.8	4	1.0	11	2.8
6	Ears -						
	a. Hearing	34	8.7	94	24.2	128	32.0
	b. Otitis Media	15	3.9	7	1.8	22	5.7
	c. Other	2	0.5	-	-	2	0.5
7	Nose and Throat	31	7.9	8.0	20.6	111	28.5
8	Speech	6	1.5	76	19.6	82	21.1
9	Lymphatic Glands	2	0.5	1	0.2	3	-
10	Heart	31	7.9	27	6.9	58	14.8
11	Lungs	71	18.3	20	5.1	91	23.4
12	Developmental-						
	a. Hernia	3	0.8	2	0.5	5	1.3
	b. Other	31	7.9	59	15.2	90	23.1
13	Orthopaedic						
	a. Posture	6	1.5	9	2.3	15	3.8
	b. Feet	27	6.9	73	18.8	100	25.7
	c. Other	38	9.8	34	8.7	72	18.5
14	Nervous System -						
	a. Epilepsy	10	2.6	1	0.2	11	2.8
	b. Other	1	0.3	2	0.5	3	0.8
15	Psychological -						
	a. Development	45	11.6	15	3.9	60	15.5
	b. Stability	53	13.6	60	15.4	113	29.0
16	Abdomen	3	0.8	-	-	3	0.8
17	Other	23	5.9	27	6.9	50	12.8
Total		1,164	299.8	791	203.7	1955	503.5

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1966

Defect Code No.	Defect or disease	Special Inspections	
		Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
4.	Skin	-	-
5.	Eyes - a. Vision	2	3
	b. Squint	-	-
	c. Other	-	-
6.	Ears - a. Hearing	1	1
	b. Otitis Media	-	-
	c. Other	-	-
7.	Nose and Throat	-	1
8.	Speech	-	1
9.	Lymphatic Glands	-	-
10.	Heart	-	-
11.	Lungs	-	1
12.	Developmental - a. Hernia	-	-
	b. Other	-	-
13.	Orthopaedic - a. Posture	-	-
	b. Feet	-	-
	c. Other	-	-
14.	Nervous system - a. Epilepsy	-	-
	b. Other	-	-
15.	Psychological - a. Developmental	-	-
	b. Stability	-	1
16.	Abdomen	-	-
17.	Other	2	-

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1966.

Age Groups Inspected (by years of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Number of Children Found to require treat- ment (including cases under treatment, but excluding dental diseases and infestation with ver- min)			Physical Condition	
		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded	Total individual children requiring treatment	S (Satis- factory)	U (unsatis- factory)
1962 and later	55	1	5	5	55	Nil
1961	415	2	59	60	415	Nil
1960	785	10	141	149	785	Nil
1959	62	3	13	15	62	Nil
1958	19	3	4	5	19	Nil
1957	15	1	1	1	15	Nil
1956	24	4	4	7	24	Nil
1955	582	100	92	172	582	Nil
1954	534	97	97	171	534	Nil
1953	137	26	25	44	137	Nil
1952	484	87	41	117	484	Nil
1951 and earlier	771	157	68	200	771	Nil
	3,883	491	550	946	3,883	Nil

Supervision cases 4,515

Specials 19

ROUTINE AUDIOMETRIC AND VISION TESTING

Vision testing of 5 year olds in school:-

ROUTINES					
Number Tested	No. Action	Referred to Eye Clinic	Re-Test	Wearing Glasses	
				Satis- factory	Referred to Eye Clinic
1,210	1,005	64	120	19	2

SPECIALS					
Number Tested	No. Action	Referred to Eye Clinic	Re-Test	Wearing Glasses	
				Satis- factory	Referred to Eye Clinic
529	321	61	113	28	6

Vision testing of 9 year olds in school:-

Number Tested	No. Action	Referred to Eye Clinic	Re-Test	Wearing Glasses	
				Satis- factory	Referred to Eye Clinic
1,135	841	82	110	91	11

HEARING TESTS

Hearing tests of 5 year old and Specials

	Number Tested	Referred to School Medical Officer	Referred for Re-Test	Number without Hearing loss	Cases of Confirmed Deafness	
						No. %
Routine Examinations	1,220	63	193	964	1	0.08
Special Examinations	709	73	200	436	6	0.84
TOTAL	1,929	136	393	1,400	7	0.36

Verminous Condition:

During the year 12,484 examinations were carried out, and 207 pupils, or 1.65% of the pupils inspected, were found to be infested to some degree.

Minor Ailments:

During the year 105 children attended the minor ailments clinic at Parkinson Avenue where minor dressings and treatments are carried out.

School Clinic:

The table opposite shows the number of children who attended the three weekly clinics.

CLINIC		Ashby		Riddings		Scunthorpe		TOTAL	
Total Attendance		306	30	269	705				
First Attendance		180	17	173	370				
Skin	Ringworm	-	-	-	-				
	Scabies	-	-	-	-				
	Impetigo	-	-	2	2				
	Other	6	-	4	10				
Eyes	Defective Vision	-	-	2	2				
	Squint	-	-	-	-				
	Other	-	-	4	4				
Ears	Defective Hearing	5	1	4	10				
	Otitis Media	-	1	2	3				
	Other	4	-	1	5				
Nose and Throat		-	-	1	1				
Speech		2	-	-	2				
Lymphatic Glands		-	-	-	-				
Heart		-	-	1	1				
Lungs		3	-	4	7				
Dev-lop-ment	Hernia	-	-	-	-				
	Other	-	-	1	1				
Ortho-paedic	Posture	1	-	-	1				
	Feet	-	-	-	-				
Ner-vous Sys-tem	Other	-	1	7	8				
	Epilepsy	-	-	-	-				
Psy-cho-logical	Other	-	-	-	-				
	Development	-	-	1	1				
	Stability	45	3	27	75				
Misc.	Other	8	-	8	16				
	Minor	-	-	-	-				
Otherwise dealt with		-	-	-	-				
No appreciable defect		-	-	-	-				
Special medical examinations		54	2	34	90				
Inoculations		3	-	4	7				
Post audiometric examinations		49	9	66	124				

Treatment of Defects

The procedure for the disposal is unaltered.
Disposal of new cases found at routine inspection in 1966

Number of cases referred to G.P.'s	59
Of these the following action was taken -	
Number of cases referred to specialists	31
Treated by G.P.'s	5
No treatment necessary	5
No reply from G.P.'s	18
Number of cases referred to specialist by School Medical Officer	7
Number of cases referred to audiometrician	42
Number of cases referred to eye clinic	148
Number of cases attended eye clinic	109
Number of cases awaiting appointment at eye clinic	39
Number of cases treated privately	-

Eye Clinic

On the 11th July a fortnightly eye clinic was opened at Collum Lane and this was run in conjunction with the Parkinson Avenue Clinic. This is by appointment only and is a service specially designed for the school children.

Out of a total of 1,732 children who attended the eye clinics during the year 789 children were prescribed glasses.

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects.

50 known children had operations for tonsils and adenoids

Ultra-Violet Light Treatment.

During the winter months there were 55 sessions held at the two clinics. A total of 196 attendances were made. 13 children attended for the first time.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The following table illustrates the position concerning handicapped pupils in the Borough as on 31st December, 1966.

Category	New cases ascertained	Cases removed from register	Remaining on register at end of year	Incidence per 1,000 school population	No. at special schools	No. at ordinary schools	No. at school awaiting admission
Blind	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Partially sighted	1	-	1	0.07	-	-	1
Deaf	-	1	6	0.42	6	-	-
Partially Hearing	7	4	18	1.26	1	17	-
Delicate	5	2	21	1.47	-	20	1
Physically handicapped	5	8	44	3.08	6	34	6
Educationally Sub-normal	28	32	258	18.09	129	129	39
Maladjusted	-	3	9	0.63	2	7	3
Epileptic	2	2	4	0.28	2	2	-
With speech defects	9	41	123	8.62	1	122	-
TOTALS	57	94	484	33.94	147	331	50

DENTAL REPORT 1966

The Dental Unit at Riddings Clinic was completed in 1966. It consists of 2 surgeries, a recovery room, dark room and waiting room. There are now 3 modern - 2 surgery Dental Units in Scunthorpe at which School Children, Pre-school Children, nursing and expectant mothers may receive dental treatment.

Unfortunately in the first half of 1966 the School Dental Service was severely restricted by lack of Dental Staff. There was at that time only one Area Dental Officer and one Dental Auxiliary working in the Borough. In spite of continuous advertising of vacancies in Professional Journals. It was not until June we were fortunate to obtain the services of Mr. J.L. Traynor as Area Dental Officer in the Ashby Area, but there is still need for more Dental Officers.

Miss. Schoon the first Dental Auxiliary to be employed by the Borough left to get married. Two more Dental Auxiliaries joined the staff. Miss Mason and Miss. Robinson, one to work with each Area Dental Officer.

Dental Health. With the Co-operation of the Education Department Dental Auxiliaries have visited Primary Schools in the town, lecturing and showing films on Dental Health. Secondary Modern Schools and Grammar Schools were informed by the Education Department that Lectures and films on Dental Health were given by the Area Dental Officers and Dental Auxiliaries, and it was left to the schools to contact the Dental Staff if, and when they wanted information on Dental Health.

The Dental Health of school children in Scunthorpe is gradually improving. This is due to an increasing number of children visiting their Dental Practitioners regularly for inspections and treatment. The same cannot be said of the pre-school children. There is a steady increase in the number of pre-school children whose teeth are very carious and require extraction. This in many cases is due to the continuous eating of sweets, biscuits and cakes between meals. It is appreciated that all children are fond of sweets, but many toddlers seem to have a packet of sweets always at hand. It is this which wrecks havoc among the deciduous dentition. Parents can help by taking their children to the Dentist regularly, three years of age is not too early to start this habit. They can also help by instructing their children in simple oral hygiene, by giving them sweets only at certain times, and seeing that the children clean their teeth and rinse their mouths afterwards.

Children would then be saved from much pain and discomfort and the traumatic experience of finding that their first visit to the dentist was to have teeth out.

Table showing Dental Inspection and Treatment.

Sessions devoted to:-	1966
Inspection	77
Treatment	936
Dental health education	232
Inspections:-	
A. First inspection at school	6,481
B. First inspection at clinic	735
C. Number of children re-inspected at school or clinic	12
Total inspected	7,228
Number of A & B found to require treatment	4,579
Number of C found to require treatment	3
Total found to require treatment	4,582
Number of A & B offered treatment	3,973
Attendances and treatment:-	
First visit	3,240
Subsequent visits	3,503
Total visits	6,743
Additional courses of treatment commenced	141
Fillings - permanent teeth	3,388
Fillings - deciduous	1,221
Permanent teeth filled	2,907
Deciduous teeth filled	1,075
Permanent teeth extracted	650
Deciduous teeth extracted	2,712
General anaesthetics	1,371
Emergencies	376
Number of pupils x-rayed	97
Prophylaxis	922
Teeth otherwise conserved	178
Number of teeth root filled	16
Inlays	2
Crowns	24
Courses of treatment completed	2,847
Orthodontics	
Cases remaining from previous year	4
Cases commenced during year	13

Continued:-

Cases completed during year	2
Cases discontinued during year	-
Number of removable appliances fitted	5
Number of fixed appliances	-
Pupils referred to hospital consultant	2

Prosthetics

Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. dentures	2
Pupils supplied with other dentures	21
Number of dentures supplied	23

Anaesthetics

General anaesthetics administered by dental officers	-
--	---

Non-School Dental Work for Year 1966

M. & C.W.

A. Attendances and Treatment

	Children 0-4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
First Visit	162	51
Subsequent Visits	158	98
Total Visits	320	149
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than First Course commenced during year	10	1
Treatment provided during the year- Number of Fillings	180	56
Teeth Filled	136	50
Teeth Extracted	117	133
General Aneasthetics given	74	27
Emergency Visits by Patients	16	4
Patients X-Rayed	2	4
Patients Treated by Scaling and/or Removal of Stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis)	36	25
Teeth Otherwise Conserved	15	
Teeth Root Filled		2
Inlays		3
Crowns	-	-
Number of Courses of Treatment completed during the Year	109	38

B. Prosthetics

Patients Supplied with F.U. or F.L. (First Time)	4
Patients Supplied with Other Dentures	4
Number of Dentures Supplied	10

C. Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics Administered by Dental Officers	-
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continued.

D. Inspections

Number of Patients given First
Inspections During Year

Number of Patients in A and D above
who required Treatment

Number of Patients in B and E above
who were Offered Treatment

Children 0-4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
149	54
141	46
141	46

E. Number of Dental Officer Sessions Devoted
to Maternity and Child Welfare Patients

For Treatment

68

For Health Education

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REPORTS

R E P O R T S

During the year a considerable number of reports on various matters were presented to the Committee and it is convenient to assemble these not otherwise dealt with and either reproduce them in full or summarise them in this section.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON THE CARE OF THE AGED IN THE COMMUNITY.

This report is based on a treatise in the Socialist Commentary of January, 1966, a copy which is enclosed, which draws attention to the fact that old people in the community are in the position of being a neglected and deprived minority, and which gives suggestions for an immediate attack on the problem.

The main feature which I wish to stress and which has already been started in other parts of the country, is the idea of the Geriatric Visitor, who should be a trained nurse working in collaboration with the General Practitioners and the Local Authority Services and here I refer you to Section 4 of the treatise.

National Figures for old people are given in the treatise and the relevant figures for Scunthorpe which are taken from the 1961 census returns, are given in the Table.

Age	Males	Females	Total	Accumulating Total
95 +	1	2	3	3
90 - 94	16	23	39	42
85 - 89	58	107	165	207
80 - 84	186	287	473	680
75 - 79	383	550	933	1613
70 - 74	610	790	1400	3013
65 - 69	917	1115	2032	5045

The mathematics of home visiting are interesting and indicate that the establishment of Geriatric Visitors will require to be similar to that of Health Visitors or possibly greater.

At present there are vacancies for Health Visitors on the Borough Establishment and it is possible to start immediately by appointing nurses and holding them against these vacancies, but a separate establishment will be required in the future and this has been allowed for and is included both in the ten year plan and in next year's estimates. These visitors will require to be classed as essential car users.

It is recommended that a start be made on the scheme by approving the appointment of Geriatric Visitors as soon as possible.

This report went to the September meeting of the Committee and the idea was taken up with such enthusiasm that two nurses were working on the scheme before the end of the year.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
ON THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN WITH IMPAIRED HEARING
IN SCUNTHORPE

Those who deal with deaf children rightly consider that of all the handicaps from which children can suffer, deafness undoubtedly offers the greatest barrier to successful education.

By the Handicapped Pupils and Specials Schools Amending Regulations, 1962, children with impaired hearing are divided into two categories; i.e.:-

(1) Deaf pupils, those with impaired hearing who require education by methods suitable for pupils with little or no naturally acquired speech or language.

(2) Partially hearing pupils, those with impaired hearing whose development of speech and language, even if retarded, is following a normal pattern, and who require for their education special arrangements or facilities, though not necessarily all the educational methods used for deaf pupils.

Six Scunthorpe children are registered as deaf. These are all being educated at residential schools for the deaf.

Seventeen Scunthorpe children of school age are registered as partially hearing. Of these, one is being educated at a residential school. The rest attend the ordinary schools in the Borough. Seven are of secondary school age, the other nine of primary school age.

At the moment, in the case of these sixteen children, the "special arrangements or facilities" provided consist only in:-

- (1) the provision of hearing aids where indicated.
- (2) special seating arrangements, so that the teacher speaks, from as near as possible, into the better ear, and
- (3) whatever sympathy and special treatment an ordinary teacher, untrained in the understanding of the special problems of the deaf, can spare the time for from his or her other duties.

In order for their progress to be supervised by a trained teacher of the deaf, it is necessary for them to travel to Lincoln.

It is recommended that the regulations should be more adequately implemented in Scunthorpe by:-

- (1) the appointment of a teacher specially trained in the education of children with impaired hearing.
- (2) the provision of suitable premises for this teaching.

It is understood from the Borough Education Officer that space is available at Bushfield Road Infants' School and that a programme for the acoustic treatment of the premises has already been submitted to the Education Committee. It is strongly recommended that this programme should be carried out as soon as possible, and a suitable teacher appointed as soon as it is completed.

This report was approved and passed to the Education Committee for further investigation.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

HEALTH AND WELFARE DELEGATION SCHEME

WELFARE OF THE DEAF

The Delegation Scheme delegated to the Scunthorpe Borough Council the functions of the County Council under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 (i.e. the functions for the welfare of the Deaf). The only restraint on the exercise of these functions was that contained in Clause 7 of the Delegation Scheme which provided, inter alia, that the Borough Council would adhere to any arrangement with a voluntary organisation which had been entered into by the County Council prior to the Delegation Scheme and which was subsisting at the time of the Delegation Scheme. So far as the welfare of the Deaf is concerned there was at the time the Delegation Scheme came into force an agreement between the County Council and the Lincoln Diocesan Deaf and Dumb Association and this arrangement has continued throughout the period of the Delegation.

In March, 1966 on receipt of the Minutes of the County Welfare Committee of the 1st December, 1965, it appeared that as a result of consultation between Lindsey, Holland and Kesteven County Councils and Grimsby and Lincoln Borough Councils (but not Scunthorpe Borough Council) it was intended that with effect from 1st April, 1966 the Local Authority services for the Deaf throughout the whole of Lincolnshire were to be administered through a committee known as the Lincolnshire Deaf Committee.

On the 7th March the Town Clerk wrote to the Clerk of the County Council pointing out that notwithstanding that the new arrangement was to apply to the "whole of Lincolnshire" the Borough Council had not been consulted on these revised arrangements and furthermore the apparent effect of this proposed arrangement would be to determine the previous agreement with the Lincoln Diocesan Deaf and Dumb Association and to leave the Borough Council free to exercise the functions under Section 29 as they thought fit.

On the 24th March, 1966 the County Clerk replied as follows:-

"Although the position is not entirely clear as yet, as Lincoln Corporation have raised one or two points, the changes which are being effected from 1st April will in fact make virtually no difference to the service. The Welfare Officer for the Deaf, up to now employed by the Association with his

whole salary having been reimbursed by the five local authorities, will be employed by Lindsey County Council, but on the clear understanding that his services will be available as previously to the whole of Lincolnshire. Efforts will be made to recruit another officer to help the existing Welfare Officer.

It is of course quite true that in due course the County Council would have informed the Borough Council of the fact that one of the arrangements referred to in Clause 7 of the delegation scheme had come to an end and that it would be a matter for them to consider what proposals they would wish to put forward, if any, as to how the service might have been provided in the Borough. I am sure the County Council in any discussions would wish to assure the Borough Council that they have no objection to the Welfare Officer for the Deaf continuing to be responsible for services in Scunthorpe. Indeed one is bound to say that they might find it difficult to suggest any other course of action in view of the very severe shortage of qualified Welfare Officers for the Deaf and the somewhat limited case load in Scunthorpe. It may be of interest to you that all the five authorities are seeking ways of supplementing the services of the specialist officer by use of existing non-specialist officers in post."

After the Scheme had come into operation the County Clerk on the 21st April wrote further on the subject as follows:-

"Further to my letter of 24th March I write to inform you that the Lincoln Corporation have now approved the revised arrangements for the welfare of the deaf. This means that all the participating authorities have agreed and the new scheme will, therefore, now be implemented.

I enclose for your information a copy of a statement setting out the revised arrangements. As stated in my letter of 24th March, this means that one of the arrangements referred to in Clause 7 of the Delegation Scheme has come to an end and it is now a matter for your Council to consider what proposals they wish to submit, if any, as to how the service might be provided in the Borough.

As mentioned in my letter of 24th March, efforts are being made to recruit another officer to help the existing Welfare Officer for the Deaf. An advertisement is appearing in the press at the moment but whether there will be any response to this from suitable candidates remains to be seen."

Lincolnshire is a large County and it is possible to travel nearly 80 miles in a more or less straight line to get from one end to the other. The chances of one officer being able to cope with the area involved are poor and since the county by its action had removed Scunthorpe further from the scheme the department was forced to improvise its own service for the deaf through a volunteer. This service gave considerably more cover than the County scheme.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
ON THE COUNTY PROPOSALS RELATING TO HEALTH CENTRES WITHIN THE COUNTY.

The County proposals are made under sections 20 and 21 of the National Health Service Act 1946.

Section 20 permits the Borough to make representations to the Minister for modifying the proposals and it is recommended that Parkinson Avenue Clinic be added to the County Proposals for designations as a Health Centre. This clinic is already supplying more services than the County undertaking includes and the County undertaking can easily be guaranteed in all respects. The services at present being provided from the clinic are as follows:

1. A General Practitioners' suite occupied by a group practice of six doctors.
2. A special treatment clinic.
3. An antenatal General Practitioners' Clinic.
4. An antenatal Midwives' clinic.
5. Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.
6. Chiropody Clinic.
7. Sun Ray clinic.
8. Family Planning clinic.
9. Moral Welfare clinic.
10. Dental clinic.
11. Eye clinic.
12. School clinic.

The building is capable of considerable expansion and has a large hall and lecture room which is used for meetings, Health lectures and a social recreation club for subnormals.

There is a possibility that additional space for parking and development of the premises can be obtained by obtaining the adjoining premises and I understand that the Borough Surveyor will be reporting on this aspect of the proposals.

This proposal was considered and rejected as such but it has led to the whole subject of Health Centres for the Borough being made the subject of further consideration.

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